

F. & C.

E U O D I A:

OR, A
DISCOURSE
ON
Causes and Cures.

In Two PARTS.

The First, Contains a Short and Easy Method, how to discover the Causes of any Disease.

The Second, Gives Plain Instructions how to proceed in the Cure of all, but more Particularly Complicated, Diseases.

By EDWARD STROTHER, M. D.

L O N D O N:
Printed for CHARLES RIVINGTON, at the *Bible*
and *Crown*, in S. Paul's Church-Yard, 1718.

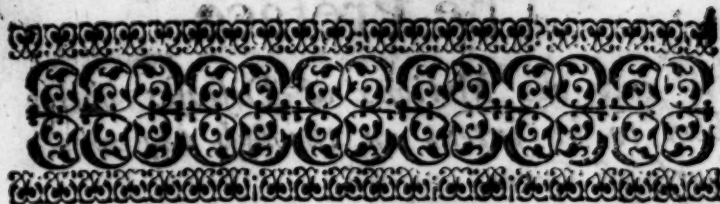
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By Edward Strother, M.D.
Printed for Charles Rivington, at the Bath
and Crown, in Strand, near Chancery Lane, 1788.



THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

THE Young Gentlemen, whose
Names are plac'd at the End
of this Preface, having com-
plain'd that the Sketch I had
given of this Treatise, in the
Criticon Februm, was too Obscure, and
by my own Confession Imperfect, and request-
ed of me to forward to the Press a Larger
Descant of it; I have thought it Reasona-
ble to oblige them; and now it is Printed,
I wish it may be of Service to all; and hope
it will serve as a Directory for Tyro's, to
guide 'em in the Management of all the
various Changes, which the Species of Can-
set;

The Preface

ses, and the Motions of Diseases oblige them to be intent on through the whole Course of Cures.

In Reading Authors, a Young Practitioner is generally drawn in, so to overcome in his own Favour, at his Entrance into Practice, that he can hardly believe he shall ever meet with an Incurable Disease: But a little Use soon undeceives him; and he is then, on the other Hand, too much inclin'd to fall into the utmost Contempt of all the Flourish of the Learned World, and Resolv'd to rely on Experience alone.

These are Faults equally Pernicious, nor can they be avoided by any Method, more readily, than by what is here contain'd at one View; for Authors place the Sword in your Hands, and Arm you for the Combat; but leave you without Instructions How, and When to Parry, or Thrust. I have here aim'd at that Point, for the want of which, Tyro's are in the utmost Confusion and Darkness.

The Road I Travel here, is not much frequented by Physical Writers; and those are mostly Ancients, who have given us some Rules indeed; but mangled in the Application, and render'd Unintelligible to Practitioners; and Moderns have left the Management

to the Reader.

nagement of them to the Judgment of the Agents; and in Truth, have seem'd to neglect them very much.

This Mistake, and Neglect of the Moderns, I was very sensible of, under the Fatigues of a Twenty Years Practice; and I Appeal to the Studios of Antiquity, whether I have not offer'd fair for the Advancement of the Methodus Medendi, by this Small Treatise. I have always been very Sensible of the Inconveniencies which attend Consultations (even Abstracting from the Perverse Tempers the World abounds with) and I don't at all Wonder at Menander's Reproach of the the Faculty, πολλῶν ἰατρῶν εἰσοδὸς μὲν πώλεσεν. I heartily wish this Small Volume may Contribute to pave a Road for a Stated and more Regular Proceedure on such Occasions: Thus far I can Solemnly Affirm, that the following Methods are so Stable and Unalterable, that they may be depended upon in the most Difficult Emergencies, and will be found, upon Trial, more Acceptable than is Imagin'd at the first View; and this may the better be Credited, if it is Consider'd, that whatever Defects others were not aware of, are here supply'd from a Series of full Practice, which I have constantly endeavour'd to suite to

The Preface

Right Reason, and not from an Imaginary Hypothesis.

These Methods, carefully pursued, will necessarily force a Reputation upon the Agent; for Medicines Skillfully Handled, and Judiciously Varied, draw Surprise from Common Spectators, who have found that others had fail'd of their Cure, though they had us'd the Individual Materials.

In this Treatise I have not quarrell'd with any Sect of Physicians; I admire the Rational, admit of the Methodical, and am far from rejecting the Empirical; for as Etmuller well Observes, Physicians are not accounted Expert, unless Stock'd with Erudition, Reason, and Practice: The First Includes, the Knowledge of Anatomy, Chymistry, Materia Medica, and Practice: The Second, this Method: And the Latter, repeated Use, and Exercise on the Premises.

That Errors are unavoidable, must be granted me: this Life admits of no Infalibility in Opinions: How often is a Patient judg'd in little Hazard, who, some Hours after, slips through the Physicians Fingers? And the Reason is Plain, for 'tis not always possible to Grasp the whole Motion of some Diseases, which are in this
Point

to the Reader.

Point truly Occult: This is evidently true in Particulars. But Errors extend themselves into Sciences, and we too too often find, our Guides Dispute the Way; the Disparity is great, between a Particular and a General Error; by the Former, a Patient drops through a Criminal Defect, if not an Imperfection in the Art: But in the Latter, Shoals are hurried off by a Specious and Scientifical Ignorance. I have therefore, in this Treatise, taken Care, to admit of nothing for Truth, which I have not repeatedly Experienc'd for some Space of Years; I have taken Care to proceed from the most Simple, to the most Compounded Cases, and have divided those Cases into their Minutest Differences: And therefore if I am Mistaken in any Point, I hope I have merited no Blame.

As for the Number of Observations inserted, I must inform my Readers, that I have not gone about to Coin any; but such as have actually been under my Care, some time or other, I have set down for their Information; only I grant, that such as were from the Pestis, I have borrow'd; and I believe, they will meet with some Observables here, in a very Explicit Man-

The Preface

ner, which will not be disagreeable to Lovers of Experience.

I cannot deny that I have inserted Cases nearly Similar, in some few Paragraphs; and that I have plac'd an Individual Case amongst the Contraries, which I have plac'd among the Compounds; as also have advis'd a Contrary Case to be Separately Cur'd in one Place, and Conjunctly in another; but whoever Considers the Reasons I have for so doing, will Excuse the seeming Errors; for besides that they are Cases which befell my different Patients; I carry my Views to the Minuteſt Considerations, Equalities, and Superiorities of the *Energia Indicandi*, too Tedious to be accounted for here.

I am very Indifferent as to what Cavils may be made against this Useful Treatise; I should however be Sorry to be Convicted of any Real Errata; for I have that Value for Truth, and the Wellfare of my Fellow-Creatures, that I will with Pleasure Retract any Error I am appriz'd of: As for Low Censures,

Erit loquacis pulchra Protervia
Vindicta, risisse, & sereno
Magnanimum tacuisse vultu.

Such

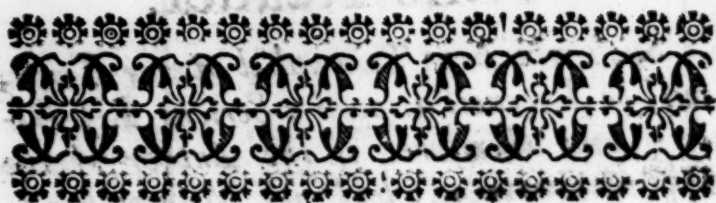
to the Reader.

Such who have Triumph'd over a Trifle, will be Reconcil'd upon a Serious Reflection; and therefore, if the Author of the Hydro-Sidereon, had not Misapprehended the State of the Question, he would never have Unwarily granted a Subsidence of Invisible Atoms, and yet Contested against it in Powders barely Impalpable; nor seemingly denied the Stupendous, and Sensible Effects of Testaceous Alkalines immers'd in Acids, or Antimonial in Wine, even without any perceptible Diminution of their Absolute Gravities.

The Prognosticks having never been Modell'd, as yet, into any Certain Rules, many Difficulties will hang upon the Agents Hands, which will Stagger him in his Determinations: And that being a Task of Labour, the Reader must Content himself with the Sketch he meets with in Page 102, 103, 104. of this Treatise: The Species of Causes are here also Suppos'd. Without the Former, 'tis Impossible to distinguish between the Disparity of Motion in Symptoms: And without the Latter, 'tis Impossible to Cull Individuals. But these are not my Province at Present.

And now, my Readers, I shall Leave you to be further Satisfied from the Work it self.

The



*The following Gentlemen having request-
ed, that their Names should be inserted
in the First Treatise I should Publish,
for having been early Encouragers of these
Lectures subjoin'd, on so useful and ne-
cessary an Introduction to Practice, as an
Experimental Materia Medica; I have
done them that Justice; and have also
here Subjoin'd the Schedule of LEC-
TURES, upon an Experimental
Materia Medica, Read in February, &c.
1717. and which will be Read again
in October, 1717.*

THE Principles by which the
Materials Operate, are de-
monstrated with Various Ap-
paratus, and Numerous Expe-
riments; where all Varieties of Opinions
are Reconcil'd.

The

The Schedule

The Rational Methods of Preparing Medicines according to their Principles; so that Certainty may be attain'd to in administering of them, and they may be rendred Effectual.

The Short Rules, and Methods of Composing all Shop Medicines, by *Pharmacy*, or *Chymistry*.

The *Rationale* Subjoin'd, why they are so prepared.

Of *Miscibles*, and *Immiscibles*; where necessary Methods are mark'd out, for avoiding Inconsistent Jumbles; which often render Young Physicians the Subject of Ridicule.

Of the Easiest Methods of Prescribing.

Of a *Mechanical Method* of Dosing of Medicines; and also of Proportioning them upon Variation of Prescription.

Experiments on the Various Ways, Medicines do, or can Act.

Of

of Lectures.

Of Fermentation, and the Analogy between Bodies; with various Experiments on these Heads.

Of the Materials us'd in Practice; their usual Preparations (whether Chymical, or Galenical;) their Vertues deduc'd Naturally, by Experiments from the Preceeding Heads; and rang'd in an Easy and Natural Order, along with their Various *Specifications* through the whole Body of Practice; and Rules how to manage the Cautionary Part; and how to judge whether Medicines will be Effectual or Dangerous; *where are added, General Rules to know the Vertues of Medicines by their Characteristicks only.*

The Principles of the Blood are demonstrated by Various Experiments and Methods; with Explanations upon them; of the Various Uses of them; of the Properties of the Blood, Consider'd Chymically, Mechanically, &c.

The Nature of the Consistent Parts (of Muscles, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Lym-

The Schedule, &c.

Lymphaticks, Bones, Glands, Fibres, &c.) *respectively*; or, as far as they have any Relation to have Effects produc'd on them, by proceeding with Convincing Experiments on this Head.

Experiments to demonstrate how far Medicines do Act upon our Fluids, of Each Denomination, and our Solids.

Additional Experiments, how to discover pretended Arcanu'ms of any Kind.



The



The Subscribers Names, in the
Order they Subscrib'd.

 R. Edward Pearce, *Holfworth,*
Devon.

 Mr. William Norman, *Gil-*
ford, Surry.

Mr. J. Conningham, *Lugd. Bat. Pen-*
rith, Cumberland.

Rufus Langley, *Newton-Abbot, Dev:*

James Briett, *Exeter, Devon.*

Alexander Popham, *Exeter, Devon:*

Edward Kenion, *Rochdale, Lanca-*
shire.

John Heathcote, *Lugd. Bat. Cut-*
Thorp, Derbyshire.

Daniel Flexney, *Lugd. Bat. Whit-*
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Cornelius Heathcote, *Cut-Thorp,*
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Richard Bishoppe, *Gravesend, Kent.*

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Benjamin Waide, *Hull, Yorkshire.*

G. Locke, *Alnwick, Northumberland.*

These Lectures were Finish'd in Se-
ven or Eight Weeks.



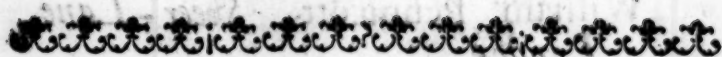
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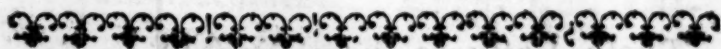
Mr. John Woodrow, Esq. New York.

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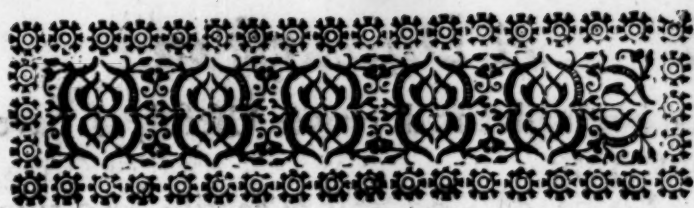


ERRATA.

Page 7. Line 15. after Abscesses, read Succeeded it. p.
28. l. 11. *Dele* Berberries. p. 34. l. 11. *Dele* and
therefore. p. 51. l. 28. after Agents, put only a Comma.
p. 62. l. 1. read La. p. 78 l. 2. read Scirrhus. p. 135.
l. 7. *Dele* chuse the Lesser Evil, and; *ibid.* *Dele* the
Parenthesis. p. 187. l. 27. after Degree, r. As.



END



E U O D I A:
O R, A
DISCOURSE
O N
Causes and Cures.

DISCOURSE I.

HAVING some time ago
deliver'd a Sketch of my
Thoughts on these Sub-
jects, and having disclos'd
my Design of Publishing
the Tracts themselves, of
which Those were Hints; I was then far
from imagining, the World should think
it their Interest to oblige me to keep
Promise with them: However, if what
B is

2 *A Discourse on*

is here advanc'd prove Useful, I have my Aim.

I have divided this Treatise into two *Discourses*, each of which is no less than absolutely necessary to Practitioners. Not to fish out the Causes of a Disease, wou'd be to reduce the Practice to Empiricism; to fathom 'em is very difficult, and often escapes our weak Endeavours; to build Practice upon a Sett of Observations only, is a hazardous *Analogism*; to depend on Fortuitous Events, is Weakness; to make it Consequential from the Doctrine of Causes, seems too Metaphysical: Few think this Trouble necessary, fewer pursue it, and the most Sagacious have the Modesty to own the Difficulty of Steering by it; and have been deterr'd from the Work from the Severity of Censure. Diseases are Consequents of fixt Causes, these Causes are usher'd in by evident ones: To know then the Order and Number, the Efficacy and Modality of Evident Causes, is Pleasing and Profitable: Their Knowledge leads us into the Secret of judging on the Changes produc'd on our Fluids and Solids; without this Faculty our *Idea's* are Confus'd, our Knowledge Lame,
and

Causes and Cures. 3

and Syllogistical Practice becomes Impossible.

Physical Writers have dubb'd Evident Causes with the Titles of *Non-Natural* or *Necessary*, and *Non-Necessary*: But I hope my Readers will be pleas'd to perceive, I aim not at useless and vain Distinctions, breeding Confusion, and clogging our Enquiries, (for whether Necessary or not Necessary, they, when apply'd, are *Necessarily* :) And as later Philosophers have been happier in discovering the Properties of every *Species* of Matter than those of former Ages; we now look back with wonder on their precarious Reasonings.

I shall divide my Enquiries concerning Causes, into *External* and *Internal*. By the first, I wou'd be understood to speak of the Air, and whatever surrounds, or is apply'd to, us; Of our *Viſtuals*, and whatever is taken *Inwardly*; of Motion and Rest; of Sleep and *Watching*; of *Passions*; of *Excretions* and *Retentions*; and of *Mixtures*, (as of *Venery*, which consists in Motion, Passion, and Excretion;) and of the *Kinds of Life*, &c. As for *Excretions* and *Retentions*, I understand some *Remote* or *Conjunct Cause* fixt in us or upon us;

the Sequels of which are term'd *Diseases*, as they are fix'd on the Parts, and incommode 'em; and *Symptoms*, as they prejudice the stated Functions of the Parts: But the Business of a Physician being to remedy *Causes only*, Diseases and Symptoms only point out to us the Site of these Causes and their Magnitude: So that it will rid me of much Trouble to neglect the ordinary Course, which I have sufficiently consider'd, and find trifling, and only sketch out the Notions I have entertain'd on these Heads, which I dare rely on, and you will find agreeable to good Reason: The Non-Necessary and Non-Natural Causes only differ as the first are Fortuitous, and the latter Necessary.



ARTICLE

Causes and Cures. 5



ARTICLE I.

Of what Surrounds us, or is Apply'd.

OUR first Enquiry to the Sick must be, on all the Varieties of Circumstances which the *Air* has been under where they live: To this purpose, let them discover whether they live in a free and unconfin'd Place; whether they live in Marshy Grounds, in a Mountainous Country, or a Plain; whether they live near Mines or Woods; and in short, how the Air was affected at their first Seizure: We are not only to examine on this necessary Cause, but we must proceed to know all that has surrounded 'em; under which we must demand, what has been apply'd Externally (such as Cloaths, Stoves, Plaisters, Unguents, impure Coitus, Bites, &c.) for these convey some Deleterious Particles, or make us exhale our useful Parts, and thus contribute their Mite to

Diseases. The Changes the Air undergoes, are now remark'd sufficiently by All; and since it is so necessary to Life, that Mankind can't live many Moments without it; it therefore behoves a Physician to be Nice in informing himself of the various Circumstances that may have contributed to his Patient's present Ailment. We shall be look'd upon as but careful enough, if we enquire into the Changes of the Air in its Pressure, Elasticity, Heat and Cold, Moisture and Driness, and in its Purity: Such whose Business it is to guard Mankind from impending or present Diseases, ought to consult the *Barometer*, the *Thermometer*, the *Hygrometer*, and the *Specificical Attractors*; from whence they will be enabled to fish out the Peculiar Effects communicated to our Fluids, at least as far as Humane Knowledge can inform us; we will consider the common and noted Effects of the several Differences of it, in a short Scheme which I have here annex'd, by which you will be enabled to judge of the ascrib'd Consequences.

COLD

Causes and Cures. 7

C O L D A I R.

I Shall mention some Disorders proceeding from it, from the best of Observers, *Hippocrates*, and shall subjoin some *Rationale* upon them suitable to Modern Discoveries; Ancient Observation tells us, that Coughs, Phlegmatick Diseases, Defluxions, Weaknesses, Weak Stomachs, Abortions, Convulsions in Children, Asthma's, Diarrhoea's (but no Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, nor ardent Fevers, when the *alvus liquida*) long Fevers, Epinycrides, Hæmorrhages, Hæmorrhoids, Sore Eyes, Pleurisies, Internal Abscesses; It in a peculiar Manner, and always affects our Lungs; however it is found to make Men Robust, Strong Headed, and makes some have hard Stools, and makes others have Bilious ones; * it encreases, if Strong, Perspiration; but curbs it, if weak; it corroborates the Fibres.

Modern Experience gives us to understand, that the Air by Cold is compress'd

* *Sanctor. Medicin. Static.*

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and heavier, and denser than in a Natural State; the Column is not so high, tho' a low Column and a high one are of equal Weight, because there's the same Quantity, only in a different State (of Contraction and Rarefaction;) for the Pressure is the same, *quàm proximè*, in Cold and Hot Weather, as appears by the Barometer; only its Cold condenses Fluids, *Sp. vin.* and *Solids*, (for even Metals are capable of Dilatation by Heat, and Contraction by Cold;) * 'tis upon this Quality that the Spirit of Wine in the Thermometer settles into the Ball.

Rationale. Coughs are produc'd by *Lympha* extravas'd from the Mouths of the Glands of the *Trachæa*; this Extravasation proceeds from the over-distended Vessels; this Fulness arises from the *Perspirabile* retain'd by the Obstruction of the Miliary Glands; and this Obstruction proceeds from the Coarctation of the Pores, by the Contractive Force of the Air: That *Phlegmatick Diseases*, or *Bilious ones*, should arise from the same Cause, to wit, Obstruction of Pores, seems

* *Acad. Del Cim. Esperienz. Experim.* 3, 4
some-

Causes and Cures. 9

somewhat Paradoxical ; but to a considering Person 'tis not strange to conceive, that the Changes of Air may alter the Pores of the Healthy, of any Constitution : And as *Quicquid recipitur, ad modum Recipientis recipitur* ; so if the Pores of a Phlegmatick or Bilious Person are straitned, Symptoms will evene suitable to the Reigning State ; and excessive Heats, or Phlegmatick Diseases, will spring up, according to the Nature of the Matter retain'd, which smells Rank of the State of Blood ; hence then *Defluxions* of Humours upon any Member, of Saline, Bilious, or Pituitous Matter. *Weaknesses* are a Sequel ; for if Persons are of a Tender Constitution, they are unable to bear any strong Contractions, their Spirits being few are put into Confusions, and expended upon any Irregularity of their Motion, which the Retention of the *Perspirabile* intallibly effects, and this, according to Observation, *evenes to weak Persons upon a Cold Air.*

Weak Stomachs ; 'tis not difficult to conceive how Digestion and Appetite are in some degree hurt ; for Confusions in our Humours, upon Retention of the *Effluvia*, produce analogous Secretions, and the

Secreta

10 *A Discourse on*

Secreta into the Stomach being of an Unnatural Mixture, become unfitted for the usual Irritation, and we swallow without Appetite, and by a Consequence our Digestion is either done too hastily, or is slower than is agreeable to our Nature.

Abortions often arise from Plenitude, and weak Persons being subject to have their Pores bung'd up from Cold, are fill'd with Humours which endanger Ruptures of the Vessels, Hæmorrhages and Abortions.

Convulsions in Children; These are no other than irregular Motions of the Spirits; and Children, being the most susceptible of any Influences of Air, from the Mouldableness of the Fibres into any Dimensions, suffer, from the Coldness, a Contraction of the Pores; if then a Diarrhœa or a Diabetical Flux succeed not Perspiration abolish'd, no great wonder they are Convuls'd.

Asthma's may be immediate Products of the Cold Air; for the Contact of the Air, with the Lungs makes its Effects, here Immediate: So that whether we consider 'em produc'd by the condensing of the *Secreta* of the Lungs, and fixing them close to the Mouths of the Glands, as is usual

to

Causes and Cures. II

to old spitting *Asthmaticks*, and thus filling the external Walls of the *Aspera Arteria*; or whether we consider that it contracts the Fibres here forcibly, and hinders a free Circle, and consequently brings on an Oppression on the Circulatory Tubes, an *Asthma* is the Consequence of either Supposal.

Diarrhæas are a frequent, and many times a salutary *Succedaneum* of the suppress'd *Perspirabile*; and 'tis common, in *Hydrostaticks*, to find Fluids, curb'd at one Port, to force another in a weak Part: And upon this Succession neither *Pleurisies* nor *Fevers* attack us; because in the first place, it seldom happens that the Motion of the Blood is violently bent to two Opposite Goals at once; and moreover, what is deny'd the usual Exit at the Pores, is supply'd with an equivalent Passage through the Intestinal Glands, and so readily, that the Vessels are not long crowded with a Plenitude, and consequently Heterogeneity is prevented.

Fevers, of any sort, according to *Sancorius*; for Effervescences frequently arise from the Retention of noxious and fermentative Particles.

Sore Eyes, *Epinyctides*, *Hæmorrhoids*; 'tis well if the *Perspirabile* retain'd, only

ly fix its Impurities upon the Cuticular Glands, and produce there small Abscesses following Inflammations; for the same Divine Author gives us to understand that Pleurifies (especially) and Abscesses, from internal Inflammations, are a frequent Consequence of this Retention.

However, it could not happen that any of those good Qualities, *Hippocrates* mentions, should even, unless the Cold did corroborate the Fibres, and promote Perspiration in Robuster Constitutions.

H O T A I R

 AISES the following Disorders: *In Spring, Insania, Melancholies, Epilepsies, Fluxes of Blood, Angina, Gravedines, Raucedines, Tusses, Lepre, Impetigines, Vitiligines*, and ulcerous Pustules, Tubercles, and Pains of the Joints. *In Summer*, continual Fevers (and Ardents,) Tertians, Quartans, Vomiting, Fluxes, sore Eyes, pains of the Ears, Ulcerations of the Mouth, and putrid Ulcers of the *Pudenda* and *Sudamina*: We find the Spring,

Causes and Cures. 13

Spring, or Summer, by their Heat, encrease Perspiration, and heat us; but if continu'd, weaken and cool us.

Modern Experience informs us, that Heat expands all Fluids, and the Thermometer is a good Instance of this Truth; the Air then is rarefied, that is, 'tis more expanded, its Column is longer, 'tis less Dense, it becomes less Elastick, or its Spring is more Evolv'd than in its Natural State: If Liquors in Vessels contain an Air denser than the External, it will expand itself to an *Æquilibrium* with the External; and hence it is we often find Bottles crack by its expansive Force; we find that in a Receiver exhausted, warm Liquors boil violently; Animals don't survive a strong Exuction, and Bladders swell upon Exuction.

I shall attempt a short *Rationale* on these Diseases, to shew you how Heat, by altering the Air's Condition, works upon us to produce such stupendous Effects; *Insania*, *Melancholia*, *Epilepsia*, are various Species of *Irregular Secretions*, or *Motions of the Animal Spirits*; and if we even should suppose these Fluids no way Heterogeneous, yet the Rarefaction our Fluids undergo at such a Season in the
Transit

Transit from a Density to a great Rarity, would sometimes be sufficient to put us under Confusions somewhat surprising; but if we consider the Blood as not Homogeneous but abounding with some Asymmetry, and particularly such as is capable of raising Commotions spontaneously; what a dangerous Addition must so effectual a Cause be, as the alter'd State of the Air? The Brain is not the only Stage such Tragedies are acted on; but the Blood Vessels burst with the teeming Contents, and Effusions of Blood ensue: *Fevers of any Species* are but *Lueta's* rais'd by the Heterogeneous Particles, and differ by Individual and Accidental Qualities, or Quantities; and as for *Eruptions, and other Cuticular Disorders* here nam'd, they seem to arise from the various modified Salts, some of which are more concentrated, others grosser or less fierce, which *interperspirandum* make a Lodgment, and ravage according to the degree of Force. Here we may plainly perceive, that *Hippocrates* has pointed out to us the Diseases of the Blood, and those of the *Secretory Ducts* also; where the *Lueta* raises preternatural Commotions in the former, and

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Causes and Cures. 15

and Diseases suitable to the Organ, the *Secreta* are ill discern'd through in the Latter.

MOIST AIR.

✱✱✱✱ *ET* Seasons *Hippocrates* observes to be productive of many Disorders; as Chronical Diseases, Ulcers, long Fevers, *Diarrhææ*, Epilepsies, Apoplexies, *Angina's*; they make Men Gross, Pale and Lazy.

We find upon Moisture, that *Mercury* settles in the Barometer, and must conclude, that though the Winds be one main Occasion of its settling, yet when Calm Weather and Rain coincide, it also settles, and some way not yet determin'd: That Mr. *Boyle's Hygroscope* will at such a time preponderate, or That in the *Academia del Cimento*, will drop in proportion to the Ambient Moisture; we find also experimentally, by *Sanctorius*, that Moist Weather curbs our *Perspirabile* in a large Proportion.

To make these Observations and Experiments Consequential, we need only consider, that Moisture proceeding from
Aquëous

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Aqueous Particles floating in the Atmosphere, must act Univocally as at other Times; that is, consider'd in a Relative Sense, or as to its Heat or Coldness, it either Relaxes or Contracts our Pores; but in either Sense they are rendred unfit for free Perspiration, and therefore that ærial and insensible Fluid is arrested in our Veins; and according to the various Commixtures and Textures of It, various Tendencies are discover'd.

Chronical Diseases are from Seeds and Principles in the *mixtum* of an Inimical Nature to the Natural OEconomy, but however not very fierce; and consequently their Effects are not soon exerted nor soon terminated; they make slow Advances, and destroy us by Piecemeal; so that whoever suffer from such Disorders, must be very Heedless or Necessitous Persons: However, as this Weather does not affect us otherwise than, mostly, by the Pores; all Constitutions may not enjoy so easy a Change.

Ulcers are the Product of Salts Corrosive in some Degree, in which 'tis necessary to know that some Corrosive Particles differ infinitely from others, both in Specie and Degree; but so far as is con-

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convenient for the present Case is, that these Salts fixing on the surface are sufficient to produce various Changes there, and this must be suppos'd to vary with the present preternatural State; in which the *Gracians* seem to have out-done our Climate in Acrimonies.

Long Fevers are arguments of Fluids under a *Lueta*; but, which is more gradual, from a superabundance of aqueous Particles contain'd, which so soon as they are evaporated to a just Proportion, the Commotion then encreases, and a Struggle is rais'd, and at last a separation is accomplish'd, and the Fever terminates.

Diarrhœa is Explain'd, as has already been spoken of.

Epilepsies are irregular Motions of the Spirits, which I have already mention'd.

Apoplexies and *Angina's*, arise from Humours arrested in their Motion from some extraneous Mixtures in the Blood, incapable of Circulating in so rapid a Manner, as they do upon Perspiration stopp'd.

Lazineſs on wet Weather, is noted by all.

C

DRY

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DRY AIR.





 UCH Seasons are healthfuller than wet ones; Diseases in such Seasons soon terminate. *Acute Fevers* happen at such Seasons, *Consumptions*, *sore Eyes*, *Gouts*, *Dysenteries*, *Stranguries*. *Sanctorius* says, that such Air promotes *Perspiration*.

Modern Experience demonstrates to us, that Drought makes the *Mercury* rise in the *Barometer*; in the *Hygroscope*, one Species mounts to an *Æquilibrium* in the Balance; another affords little, nay, no Moisture.

We will in short Explain these *Phænomena* in Human Bodies; If we consider that a Dry Air is in a Natural State, we must believe, the Almighty Power has made this a Standard for the measure of Deviations from thence; and that a due Pressure expands our Lungs to sufficient Dimensions, and helps thereby to propell the Fluids forcibly enough into all the Minute Secretory Ducts, and among the rest, into the Miliary Glands, and promotes *Perspiration*, and by a consequence makes us Healthful.

Acute

Causes and Cures. 19

Acute Fevers may indeed happen sometimes; for as Disorders terminate soon in such a State of Weather, from the Cause now mention'd; so Acute Disorders, if any, supervene; because whatever Salts reign in the Blood, approach near to a Contact, and are freed from any superabounding Aquosity, and consequently irritate the Vessels to quicker *Oscillations* and *Separations*; and what makes this more evident is, that *Consumptions*, *Ophthalmies*, *Gouts*, *Stranguries* and *Dysenteries*, arise and spring up in such Seasons, which are the Consequence of Acrimonious Salts reigning in the Mass of Blood, which produce Effects suitable to the Degree of Irritation.

WINDY AIR.

SANCTORIUS lets us understand, that Winds Curb Perspiration.

The Barometer settles sensibly upon Storms, and Contrary Winds are the suppos'd Cause of the various Heights in the *Torricellian Tube*.

In such a State, where the *Atmosphere* is rarer, we cannot enjoy the Benefit of

its weight to expand our Lungs to a sufficient Dimension, nor consequently will they propell our Fluids to their assign'd Lengths; and hence Dr. Drakes Opinion, L. 2. C. 7. that as the *Incumbent Atmosphere*, is the true Antagonist to the *Inspiratory Muscles*, seems well grounded; so that they cannot be truly elevated without a just Pressure; and as in Windy Weather the Air seems Lighter; therefore full Inspirations are not then frequent, nor by Consequence are the Fluids fully protruded to the extream Parts, nor are the *Secretory Duets* fill'd enough for due Quantities of Separation.

C A L M A I R.

IT promotes *Perspiration*; the most Temperate is, when People neither shiver with Cold, nor sweat with Heat.

In Calm Weather the *Mercury* rises, and the Air is heavy, and we find this State of Air attended with no ill Accidents, in *Hippocrates*, provided it be not accompanied by some other Excess, as shall be seen anon.

PURE

Causes and Cures. 21

PURE AIR.

WHENEVER the Air is stock'd with proper Particles, our *Perspiration* is equal, and Health is preserv'd; we avoid the danger of Excess in *Evaporation* as well as of *Retention*; in both which there is Danger, though more in the Encrease than Diminution of it: This is a well blown Air.

IMPURE AIR.

IN *Caliginous* Air, from Water, Men are Pale, Gross, Lazy; Hence foggy and fetid Air is bad.

Experience informs us, that *Artificial Air* is Prejudicial to Fire, and Respiration; that Animals can't live in it, nay, even live longer in *Vacuo* than in such Air; and a shorter Space in Mineral than in Vegetable, Artificial, or in Animal Air; though all of 'em kill the Inhabitants. I remember, in the Year 1696, an Account in our Publick Papers, of a

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Gentleman who (having drop'd his Purse of Gold) employ'd the *Cloacarians* to dive for it: The Vault being open'd, and one endeavouring to go down was struck dead, and the second also; so that the Vault was clos'd: And I don't find the Glas of any use to discover this Condition of Air, unless the whole Atmosphere be tainted with the same, which no one contends for; and therefore it will appear to a strict enquirer into the *Phænomena* of Nature, an Assertion somewhat Precarious to prate of Arsenical, of Mephitical, or of any Impurity in the Air, whilst we have had no Trials made this way in such Sickly Seasons. We are now pretty well qualified to know what Bodies attract each other; thus we are inform'd, That *Oil of Tartar* expos'd, in *Arabia*, attracts to itself the *Odoriferous Particles* of the Roses which float in the Air: That *Lime* expos'd in an Air abounding with an Acid, produces the *Halinitrum* of Walls; which upon Dissolution in Water, Filtration and Evaporation, becomes Niter: That *Allum-Ore* robb'd of its Salt; nay, and *Vitriol* robb'd of its Salts, by exposing, afford again *Allum*, and Salts of *Vitriol*; and that

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that *Colcothar*, by Exposing grows heavier, and by Lixiviation affords a Salt: That *Sulphur* grows black when expos'd, if *Vitriol* abound. Many more Examples of this kind might be brought, to try what Truth there is in the *Suspicion*; but let these suffice for Instance: However 'tis very probable, that such *Effluvia* (if any such there are found to reign then) mount not very high, yet may mount high enough to affect our Pores and Lungs.

I shall only put my Readers in mind, that sleeping in the same Bed, with Consumptive Persons especially, we are thereby in danger of being tainted with their Impure Breath, stock'd with acrimonious Particles.

Temperate, and Intemperate Air.

 Have above remark'd, that the most Temperate Air is such as neither makes us Shiver nor Sweat; I shall add, that the greater equality in any of the Air's Properties (as well as usual Seasons) makes us Healthful; and Seasons alike, without Corruption, keeps us Healthy; whereas

whereas violent Heats, sharp Winters, or Tempestuous Weather destroy us. But we will take a short view of what Hippocrates has observ'd; *Places expos'd to Hot Winds from the West or South, and Cold from the North, are Sickly: Where Dew falls in a Morning, and cold Breezes attend, and at Night scorching Heats,* these are subject to Diseases; for all changeable Weather subjects us to Distempers.

Winter; South Winds, Rainy and Calm; Spring; North Winds, Dry, Stormy; Miscarriages, Weak Children, Defluxions, Lippitudes, Intestinorum Difficultates; which happen from *Perspirabile* retain'd, *Pondus* increas'd, and Plenitudes of various Humours.

Summer; Rainy, South Winds, and Autumn also; in Winter, Ardent Fevers, Inflammations on the Lungs, &c. supervene; If nothing Impure or Venomous is communicated; however the *Pondus* is increas'd (to an Obstruction of the Pores) the Air is less Elastic and more heavy than usual; hence our Blood will rarefy in Proportion to the Degree of that of the External Fluid; but finding no Passage, must ferment and raise Diseases.

Summer,

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Summer, dry North Winds; Autumn, wet and South Winds; Head-Aches, Apoplexies, Palsies, Hoarsenesses, Coughs, Consumptions; Cold and Wet both hinder Perspiration; and what Ailments may not supervene an Encrease of Humours, from a continu'd Retention?

In short, Seasons very Dissimilar are Sickly, and the contrary Healthful; because every change of Air affects our Pores and Fibres, as has been noted before.

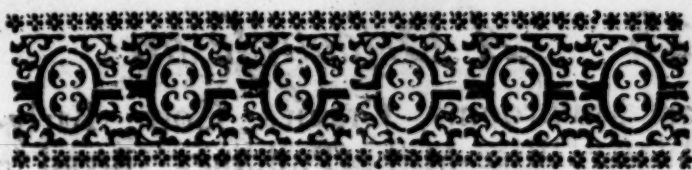
Thus have I rang'd through Hippocrates's Observations in his *Aphorisms*, and *L. de Aere, Locis, & Aquis*, to shew you how necessary it is for Physicians to make nice inquiry into the States the Air has been under, in order to fish out the Cause of a Disease: But it is also useful to inform us, where the Patient ought to live; if the Distemper be such, as can be much influenc'd by this Aërial Fluid: *I shall only remind the Enquirer, that at the Time he is inquisitive of the various States the Air is under where the Patient has liv'd; He would at the same Time not forget to take notice of all such Fortuitous Ambientia, or Admota, which the Patient may have made use of about him;*

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him; such are Stoves, Bathes, Unguents, Emplasters, Cloaths, Flannels, Odours, Fumes, Vapours, Bites of Venomous Animals, impure *Coitus*, &c. for 'tis very well known of what dangerous Consequences these are to the Sick: What ill Consequences have I seen from *Bathing* in the Sea, in Gouty Persons? The Parts being too much Constring'd where the Gout us'd to have its usual Station, the next Fit has attack'd the Head in some, and Stomach in others: I have known a Consumptive Person reduc'd to an Inability to walk, with keeping too warm, and Flannel, as *Wainwright* has well observ'd: I had almost lost my Life with some Chymical Steams: But what need we inculcate so necessary a Caution? 'tis an Enquiry of equal Value with the Knowledge of the State of the Air.

From what has been advanc'd as Fact, it must follow from the same Observer, that when Epidemical Diseases affect us, it may not be from our Diet, or Exercise, or any other of the Six Non-Naturals, but from what we all use in Common, *quodque Inspirando trahimus*; according to the same *Hippocrates*.

ART I.



ARTICLE II.

Of what is Swallow'd.

OUR next Enquiry must be, to know what sort of Meat and Drink they have been accustom'd to feed upon; and this Demand must extend to whatever they have fortuitously Swallow'd, whether Medicinal or Deleterious.

As to Diet, we must Enquire into the Quality, Quantity, usual Digestion, Manner and Seasons.

As *Qualis Cibus, talis Chylus, Sanguis, Secreta, Fibra & Superflua*; so ought a Physician to be very wary in Enquiries of this Nature, which give him Light into the Species of *Cacochymy*, the state of Fibres, and what *Superflua* are introduc'd into our Bodies, and disturb our Animal OEconomy.

A Diet of *Watry Particles* (such are Melons, Cowcumbers, Purslain, Lettuce, Spinage, Borrage, Water-drinking, Whey.) Of *Mucous Parts*, (such are

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are Mushrooms, Gravies, Corn, Barly-Water, Rice-Milk, Puddings, Bread in Water, Almonds, Nuts, Emulsions, Liquorice infus'd, Milk-Meats, Fish, young Animals, Yolks or Whites of Eggs, Decoction of C. C. Ivory, Snails, *Icthyocolla*, Water Fowl, half Roasted, or Cold. Of *Acid Particles*, (such are Strawberries, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks Crabs, Sorrel, Berberries, Crab Posset, Cyder, Quince, Medlars, Barberries, Sloes, Cervices, Cranberries, Butter-Milk.) Of *Oily Parts*, (Butter, Fat;) produce States of Blood too cold, and either throw us into Dropsies, Cachexies, Melancholies, or a series of Disorders arising from a Blood offending in Tenacity, a depauperated Fluidity, or some Laxity's of our Solids; Obstructions, Colicks, Palsies, sleepy Disorders, Astrictions, sometimes Diarrhoea's, Anorexies, Dyspepsies, Jaundices, and many more from Chyle, Blood, Spirits, and all Secretions fraught with unactive Stores, unfit for the necessary Functions.

A Diet of *Fetids* (as Stale Meats Onions, Garlick, Mangoes, Catchups, &c.) Of *Acrids*, (as Mustard, *Rad.* *Raph.*

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Raph. rustic. & hort. Ginger.) Of *Aromaticks* (as Nutmeg, Cinamon, Cloves, Selery, Parsnip.) Of *Bitters* (as Wormwood, Horehound, Ground-Ivy, Coffee, &c.) Of *Saltish Tastes*, (as salted Meats and Fish, Old Cheese.) *Dry'd Meats* (as of Birds feeding on Worms and Seeds, Bak'd, Fry'd, Roasted, Broyl'd.) Of *Sweets* (as all fermented Liquors.) Of *Spirituos Liquors* (as Brandy, and all Spirituous Liquors;) produce the too exalted states of Blood, and promote Perspiration too much; hence arise Fevers, and febrile Disorders, Heaticks, Rheumatick Pains, Inflammations, Eruptions, Erysipelas's, Bilious Colicks, Furors, Consumptions, and most acute Disorders: Indeed no wonder if the Corrupt Diet pass off in Diarrhoea's, because where there is no Concoction, Perspiration is destroy'd.

Meats of easy Digestion are Restorative, such are the light Bread, young Animals Flesh, or in short, such as Custom has inform'd us (which we are infinitely oblig'd to follow) agrees with the Particular and Specifick Nature we have to deal withall.

I must also give you to understand, that a certain sort of Life, Regular and Uniform, yet so as not to exclude an Excursion sometime, is absolutely necessary for such who value Health; for Nature allows no Changes of Custom, even of bad ones, but what is gradual: This our Nation finds to their Expence, in a sudden removal from our Air to the Indian Climate; and therefore by the way, it would be useful for such to know by the graduated Thermometer, to what Degree the Heat in those warm Isles (they design to inhabit) mounts the Spirit at its utmost Range, and gradually to accustom themselves, before they travel thither, to an Air Artificially heated here to the same Degree: And if they would also try the *Gravity* and *Driness* of the Air, by their proper Instruments, the Baroscope and Hygroscope, I know not whether they will have reason to repent themselves of this Diligence.

As for the Quantity of Diet, 'tis known that a *Moderate Quantity* encreases Perspiration, and all other Secretions; and hence a nourishing full Diet is good for Workers, and promotes Perspiration; but *Excess* in Eating or Drinking, whether

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ther at once, or at any time, lessens it. *Fasting*, if *moderate*, and 'till we are reduc'd to the former weight; or to the *Idle*; or to the too *Heavy*; or where *Cru- dities* are; is good: But *bad*, where too *Excessive*; for then also the *Blood* and *Spirits* *Evaporate* (unless after over eating.) Where *Weariness*, *Heaviness*, large or little *Suppers*, no *Perspiration* ensues; either because 'tis carry'd another way, or there are not *Fluids* enough to propel it.

Let your *Judgment*, not your *Appetite* govern your *Meals*, for as *Excess* in *Diet* is a *Species* of *Remedy* for over *Fasting*; so *vice versâ*, *Fasting* is a *Remedy* against *Plenitude*: But the *Natural Secretions* must direct us, hence *Custom* and *Experience* is our best *Guide*: Only a small excess of *Fulness* is better than *Want*; because 'tis easier to take off, than feed; (or to use the Words of an *Ingenious Author*) *Material Diseases* are easier to cure than *Immaterial ones*.

As to the *Time* of *Repast*, *Custom* and *Idiosyncrasy* govern the *World*; only the *Old* ought to *Eat* little and often; because much they can't *Digest*, and yet they want *Spirits*; and *Children* ought to *Eat* much and often, because they
grow

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grow daily very much, because they grow from 1 Gr. to 12 lb in Nine Months, *In utero*; hence 'tis plain, the growth is an *Aggregate of the Time multiply'd by the Quantity of Matter appor'd.*

Eating after Exercise, or on Disturbance, or before a full Concoction (as also *drinking after Meals*) is bad; because thus we either endanger Concoction by heaping up more than can be well distributed, or by hurrying it downwards.

As for Concoction, we judge of its being rightly perform'd, by feeling light, by not feeling what's Eat, by consistent *Faces*, by a due Perspiration, or from the Stomach contracted, Belly soft, *Ructus* few or insipid, agility and lightness of Body, clear Head, Urine good, (Citrine and settled;) on the contrary we know *Indigestion*, from a Fulness, Wind, Heaviness, & *alvus Liquida*.

We must here enquire into what Medicines have been taken Internally, as whether they are Purgatives, &c. Poisons, *deleterious* Medicines, &c. Whether any Extraneous Bodies are us'd in our Waters, Meat, or Bread.

We cannot believe *Stones*, or *Worms*, breed within us without a Diet that contains

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tains them, and hence *Hippocrates* speaks of *Hard Waters*, or such as contain Stony or Mineral Particles; for these being in several Parts of the Nation, 'tis of use to know them and where they are: And as to Worms, *Seignior Redi* has plainly given us to understand, that they are bred by univocal Generation, and consequently Worms are not bred within us, but from what we Eat; and as one *Species* swallow'd and hatch'd within us, breeds not a different one; so when we find *Lumbrici terrestres* within us, we must agree that their *Ova* have been swallow'd in our Diet, from Roots and Plants, mostly, and also from Milk. Thus our Enquiries will compass all *Assumpta* of any kind.



DARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

Of what is Done.

UNDER this Head we may very well include, all Exercise, or Rest of Body and Mind, according to Fernelius, p. 199. *Causæ necessariae quas declinare licet, et quibus nulla necessitate utimur, ad ea genera quæ supra de necessariis posuimus, referri possunt.* And therefore we look upon Motion, Watching, and Passions of the Mind, to appertain to Exercise; and Rest, Sleep, and Apathy, to be referr'd to a Want or Defect in Exercise: Thus shall they be consider'd here.

Motion and Rest.

WE shall consider its Quantity, its Manner, and Time.

The Quantity of Exercise is grounded on the Repairs; for too much Motion, or even Passions and Watching,

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Watching, disproportionable to what our Spirits can admit of, expends us, makes us lighter and leaner, and throws us into *Consumptions* and *Atrophies*; makes our Blood Saline and Corrosive, brings on old Age, and even Evaporates our necessary Fluids, and produces a driness of the *Alvus*; as too little *Enervates* us, heaps up Crudities, and makes us languid.

Hence Frictions us'd immoderately expend us; as also, *vice versâ*, Moderate Motion hardens, strengthens, and warms us.

Its Manner ought to be govern'd by the Nature of the Motion; it ought to be Gentle, or Violent, or none, according to the Nature of the Person's Constitution; Walking, Dancing, Quoits, are Moderate; as Ambling, Boats, Litters, are more so.

Its Time, ought to be after full Concoction; therefore it ought to be in a Morning, or an Evening; because as Perspiration is the Design, and not an Evacuation of the Sensibles mainly; so it ought to be us'd when the Victuals are in a Condition to fly off, and not before.

Watching and Sleeping.

THE chief Dispute on Watching and Sleep centers on the Expence of *Perspirabile*. Signs of a sufficiency of *Perspiration*; are discover'd from a certain Agility of Body, and Quickness of Senses; Sleep then if moderate and quiet, promotes *Perspiration*; particularly, if the Position of the Body be curv'd and lax (as *Hippocrates* remarks :) Nay, *Sanctorius* assures us, it is more effectual for it than Exercise, and therefore digests a large Supper better than Exercise. But if it either exceed, or offend in any manner, then in the first Case 'tis Destructive, and raises Pains, Lassitudes, Heaviness, Coldness, &c. from excess of *Perspiration*; in the latter, if we are either uncover'd, or be unquiet, and we toss, or we dream, or we change Beds, or we be not curv'd, it is Destructive by stopping *Perspiration*, and raises Head Distempers, &c. The Time must be determin'd by each ones Constitution; but commonly the Night is best, after Supper (not just upon it) though Noon, if usual, is good; ('tis not

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not determinable by the number of the Hours, but by a perfect Concoction.) On the contrary, *Watching*, if excessive, will make us Weak, and feel Heavy from the Quantity Perspir'd, and the Spirits exhausted; and for a weak Person to bear a double Weight, is bad.

Passions of the Mind.

SOME of the Passions become Extravagant, and lay a Foundation for our Destruction equally certain with an Execution. In general, some Passions move the Blood and Spirits, and others arrest 'em: Hence Joy, Hope, and all the Train of jolly, or sudden angry Passions, rouse us, if moderate, and make us Perspire, and give our Heart a just *Systole* and *Diastrale*. But if they degenerate into *Excess*, the Passions of Mirth or Anger Exhale our Spirits, make us Perspire too much; and in short, bring on, at first, all the Distempers of too extravagant Motion of the Fluids, (Fevers, &c.) and when continu'd, all the Dissolutions that can attend the Passions of Fear, Sadness, (Study) &c. which hinder Perspiration, hinder

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the Circulation, fix the Animal Spirits, cause Obstructions, *Hypochondriacism, &c.* In short, all excess of Passions whatever destroy our Rest and Sleep, and hurt us more than Motion.

They are Cur'd by Contraries; Sadness and Dejection by Musick, Hunting, Riding, &c. and Sleep Cures all Distempers of the Mind, as Evacuation does.

An *Apathy*, like *Inaction*, destroys us.

Of *Evacuations* and *Retentions*.

THE best Judgment of Excess of Evacuations, is our loss of Strength thereby; and of Retention of Humours (preternatural) is Oppression of the same; for as long as they are Natural, and agreeable to us, we are safe; but whenever they exceed, then they become Causes. Repletion is very dangerous, if excessive; 'tis Cur'd by proper Evacuants, when 'tis known to what Species it belongs, viz. whether 'tis old, or only fresh.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IV.

Of Mixt Externals,

THE following Notables are
T mixt of some of the former,
and are therefore referrible
to them; for Example, *Vener*
ry is mix'd of Motion, Passion of the
Mind, and Evacuation, and therefore its
Modus ought to be nicely Manag'd; for
if 'tis

Moderate, if done with a Propensity,
and if no Weariness, nor Heaviness hap-
pen, but the same Agility remains after
Sleep, 'tis good; without Emission, and
from Nature, 'tis best; 'tis good for the
Young, but it heats 'em; 'tis good for
hot and moist Plethoricks; it ought to
exhilarate and appease us; sleep after it.

If *Excessive*, it hinders Perspiration,
and Concoction, (for then there's a
Weight, and Weariness.) Summer *Coitus*
hurts Concoction; where there are Ob-
structions, or *alvus suppressa*, 'tis unrea-
sonable, and bad; do't after Motion, nor
after Meat; if from the Mind, 'tis ill; the

Agitation hurts as much as Emission; after standing 'tis ill; it hurts the Eyes, and the Natural Heat. Give after too much of it, nourishing but little Diet; it heats the Liver and Kidneys, cools Stomach, Brain, and Heart; it raiseth *Nephritis*, *Cruditie*s, *Catarrhs*, *Palpitations*, *Syncope*s, Flatulent Diet (now) is bad, 'tis bad for the Lean, and the Old.

Defective, hinders Perspiration, cools, gives Palpitations and *tumores Testium*.

Time, 'tis best when in a just Temper, and when not full nor empty.



ARTICLE V.

Of the Business of Life.

HERE the Ingenious *Ramaz-zini* has descended to the minute Particulars, and has trac'd out the Damages each Trades-man receives by the Trade he follows; to wit, he shews us that *Metallick Fumes* are Dangerous to Diggers in Mines, Gilders, Chymists, Painters, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Jakes-Men, Potters, Vintners, Salt and Sulphur Workers, &c. That

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That *Powders* enter the Lungs of Millers, Stone-Cutters, Tobacconists, &c. That *too much straining Exercise and Motion*, is dangerous to Porters, Husband-men, Wrestlers, Runners, Singers, &c. That *want of Exercise* is prejudicial to Students, and Sedentary People, &c. But as this Consideration reaches no farther than to inspect into the manner how a Patient has been prejudic'd by the *Non-Naturals*, or *Non-Necessaries* already mention'd; I think it useless to expatiate on Topicks we have been Copious enough on already.

I shall therefore dismiss this Subject, and proceed to what further Inquiries are necessary.



ARTICLE VI.

Of the Natural Things.

HEN the Physician has made himself Master of whatever Mismanagement his Patient has been found guilty of in *Externals*; he must then take a View of what follows,

First,

First, He must enquire into the *Individual Nature of the Patient*; by which I mean, that as each Person is distinguish'd from another by their Face, so are they in what agrees or disagrees with them; for some can bear one sort of Remedy well enough, which another, tho' proper for their Disease, suffers extremely by: Some can't bear *Opiates*; others, *Saffron*; a Third, is blister'd by any Plaister whatever; a Fourth, is mov'd with a Quarter of a Dose; a Fifth, is mov'd by the Smell of a Cathartick; a Sixth, can't swallow Pills; and a Seventh, hates a Potion. 'Tis Impossible to know this, but by the relation of the Patient; and as 'tis very conducive to be inform'd of such Things, the Physician must never omit this Question of *Idiosyncrasies*.

Secondly, The Sex gives us great Light into Disorders: The poor Females being subject to innumerable Disorders from 'Irregularities in their *Menstrua's*, makes this Knowledge necessary.

Thirdly, The *Habit* (*Natural* I mean) includes an *Eucrasia* of the Fluids and Solids, which denotes Health; if then the Colour of our Fluids or Solids are alter'd,

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alter'd, they become *Preternatural*: Hence to know the *Natural Habit*, we must know the exact *Nature of all the Functions*, as in Health; of all *Natural Excretions or Retentions*, and the *Natural simple Qualities*, or we shall not be able to know their Deviations from Nature; hence here I presuppose a Gentleman vers'd in the Theory of the *Oeconomia Animalis*, and in *Anatomy*, both which instruct us in the former.

Fourthly, The *Age*; this gives us a Light into some Things, for some Ages are subject to some Distempers which others are not; *vid. Hippoc. Aph. 24. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Sect. 3.*

Fifthly, We must enquire into *Customs*; this is a large Field, and the Patient must reveal every particular Custom; not only as to the *Externals* and these *Internals* (now nam'd *Natural Things*;) But they must also discover to the Inquirer, what *Diseases or Preternaturals* have been usual, and have thereby become (as we may say,) Natural to them. Thus not only their *Customary Diet, Air, Passions, Evacuations, &c.* not only their *Idiosyncrasy, Habit, &c.* but also their *usual Diseases*, as *Vomitings, Hysterick Passions, Gouts, Hernia's, Hemorrhoids, &c.*

ART I-



ARTICLE VII.

Of the Time.

THIS enquiry is necessary to know the Duration of Diseases; by knowing the Time any Disease has lasted, we know, for Example, whether a Patient is likely to labour under the *Small Pox*; for if they have been Sick for Five or Six Days, and no Eruption has ensu'd, we may easily infer that there is no danger of the *Small Pox*, or *Measles*. Hence may the Times of the Disease be known (*viz.* the *Initium* or *Apparatus*; the *Augment*; the *State* and *Crisis*; or *Declination*.) Hence is known the Quantity of Motion in any Disease; and many more Circumstances.



ARTICLE



ARTICLE VIII.

Of Preternaturals.

HIS is the secret Manner of discovering the *Causes of Diseases*; in the doing of which we must make full enquiry into the *Functions*; *Excretions* and *Simple Qualities*; and must in particular be appriz'd of the *Vi-tiations* of 'em, in all the *Varieties* of affecting; whether in their *Quantity*, *Quality*, or *Motion*; the *Particulars* of which it must not be expected I can mention in this small Treatise; only we are first led by the Hand to 'em, by viewing the *Externals* and *Internals*; after which we take a view of all the various accidents produc'd, in the present Patient, in the *Intemperies*, the *Conformation*, the *Site*, and the *Solution of Continuity* in their *Original Causes*; the Knowledge of which leads us into the Knowledge of the Cure.

As for the *Differences of Diseases*, which are purely accidental, they little concern the Physician, since they only indicate, as being from first Causes: Some are

are term'd *Idiopathical*, because they are fix'd on one Part, and depend on no other, and are call'd also *Essential*: Others are term'd *Primary*, because they preceed all others: Others *Secondary*, because they follow some preceeding Disease; all these are fix'd: Others again are call'd *Sympathical*, or by *Consent*, and are the Shadow of the Primary Disease; they are not fix'd: Others *Anomalous*, because they have retreated Inwardly: Others *Compound*, because many: Others *Complicated*, because they incommode one and the same Function, though in a common Acceptation they are call'd so when they are compounded: Others *Connex'd*, when one depends on another: Others *Separate*, when neither depends on each other: Others *Meraptotical*, which are Critical or Symptomatical Diseases: Others *Epidemical*, where many labour under one and the same Disease at once, and in one Country; others *Endemical*, where a Disease is peculiar to a Region: Others *Sporadical*, where Diseases of different Species affect at once in the same Region: Others *Particular*: Others *Universal*: Others *Pandemical*, where most are seiz'd every where. Many more Differences might be

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be Nam'd, which the Reader may consult Authors on; but as these Differences give us no new Views in curing, since that depends on the Causes solely, 'tis to little Purpose for me to demur on such Trifles, nor will it be useful to the Reader to detain him from more Remarkable Matters.

When the Physician has taken a View of all these Particulars, and finds where and how much the Patient has Err'd; and has seriously reflected on the Nature of the producing Causes, and their Efficacy being known from what has been here advanc'd, he will be apt to see how the Causes are fix'd in the Blood: But to act with Safety and Conviction, he must also narrowly Consider the Relation the Patient gives him of the Symptoms of his Disease, and must warily know how to distinguish between those which discover the Species of Lesion (by Symptoms and Signs of Causes of these Lesions) and such as disclose the Seat of the Disease (by Symptoms also, and Pathognomonicks) which a little Practice will necessarily inform him in, if he have ever study'd, and have a tolerable Memory and Judgment: These two being known, he must

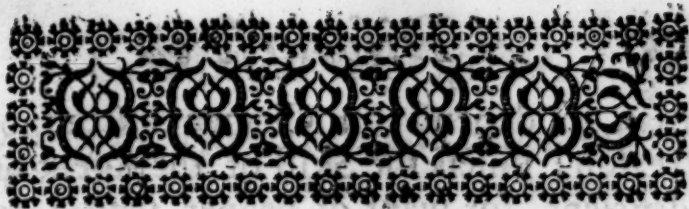
must next diligently consider, the *Order of Invasion*, the *Number of Causes*, and the *Quantity of the Cause*, or its *Violence*.

As I am not now inclin'd to descend to further *Particulars on these Heads*, 'till a proper Season offers, I shall here Close these *Methods of Enquiry*, and descend to the *General Methods of Cure*; first having re-capitulated what is here advanc'd.

The Physician then having heard the *Complaints of the Laborant*, and having remark'd the *Functions* that are Prejudic'd, the *Evacuations and Retentions*, and the *Asymmetry* in the *Qualities*, he will be appriz'd of the *Seat and Species of the Disorder*; and having, before this, enquir'd into the *Externals and Internals*, he will be confirm'd; particularly if he joins in the *Times of*, and the *Distinguenda* in, a Disease.

As for Fictitious Diseases; as many there are who, for private Views, do feign Disorders, so we shall be enabled to discover the Cheat by a perfect Knowledge of the *Signs of Diseases*; because 'tis Impossible the pretended Sick should long Impose on a Person well Skill'd in the *OEconomy of a Humane Body*; since they must fail in some material Point of the Disease feign'd, unless well instructed by some Designing Men.

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DISCOURSE

O N

Causes and Cures.

DISCOURSE II.



HERE are Four ways
of Cure, viz. *Experi-
ence; Analogism, Chance,
and Method.*

'Tis Empirical to de-
pend on the Three *first*,
and the *latter* is only what a Physician
must Confide in; but if he is oblig'd to
a *Tentative Road*, he may use the former
as *Assistances*; for it would be Unchri-

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tion to depend on Chance instead of Reason; unless the Skill of the Agent be deficient, for want of proper *Indicia*, to discover the Cause. My design therefore here, is to sketch out the *Rational Method* how to encounter the Causes, without which all Practice is groping in the Dark.

I shall in the first Place, Consider what it is to *Indicate*, which is to say, to point out the Road to us; and the Greek *ειδείς*, is no other than a shewing us what is to be done, and in what manner: Therefore since an Indication is a pointing out to us, and leading us by the Hand to the *Agenda*, it must be concluded, that *Indications* ought to be grounded on Reason, and ought to be *Syllogistical* and *Consequential*; which Demonstrative Proceedure is a Retainer to Physicians only truly Educated, who are well appriz'd of the *Rectum* and *Obliquum* of all the Functions and their Appendages; and as the *Indicatum* is a Consequence of the *Indicant*, it must follow, that this *Indicant* is the fixt Cause, pointed out to us by various Symptoms; and as this Cause must Exist some way; therefore whatever Acts permanently is this Indicant,

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which the Physician must endeavour to be Master of; in order to Eradicate it. I hope no one will Cavil at this Notion of an *Indicant*, by rejecting *Privative* or *Immaterial* Causes; and objecting, that since 'tis Evident, that *Diseases call'd Immaterial* do often Afflict us (such are the want of Spirits, the want of Ferment in the Stomach, want of Members, &c.) Therefore, sometimes what has no Being also Indicates, and thus *Privatives* are *Indicants*. These are meer Triflings, fit for young Sophisters; since these are Causes, *per Accidens*, which Act *per aliud*, and therefore are to us really *Agents*, and *Indicants*, and require proper Additaments for the Reigning Defect.

Since then I have made mention of Causes, I shall demonstrate in a few Words what I mean by them. I consider the Word only in this Sense, that is, I would be understood to speak of *Efficient Causes*, and their *Conditions*; which Efficient Causes are term'd also *Principal*, *Primary*, Πρώτως agentes, *Absolute*, *Generant*, or the *Instrument*; and the Conditions of them are term'd ὡν οὐκ ἀνεῖ (sine quâ non) δευτέρως Agentes. *Secondary*, as the *Sharpness* of the *Instrument*.

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But to come to our Purpose closely ; Physicians divide Causes a little looser than Philosophers do, since we consider them only as they are *Antecedent*, or *Continent* Causes: By the former, we mean some *Asymmetry* in the Contents ; and that when by enquiry we find the Fluids must be wonderfully tainted, and are capable upon the least Mistake to be in the next Disposition to produce Diseases, this State, or Disposition we term the *Antecedent* Cause: For Example, if by Enquiry we find any Patient who has gratify'd their Palate with all the Cooling Diet of *Acid* Fruits, and who has expended their Spirits by the Passions of Grief and Sadness; 'tis no wonder to find their Blood to be of the same Nature with what they have taken Inwardly, and to be Gross, and unapt to Circulate; they will upon a small Occasion fall into *Hypochondriack* or *Hysterick* Fits; this Disposition is the *Antecedent* Cause. Again, let us suppose a Person, by an *Impure Coitus*, to have contracted an *Acrimony* in his Fluids, this *Acrimony* is the *Antecedent* and Disposing Cause to Head-Ach's, Cries, and all the Train of Symptoms which supervene.

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Causes and Cures. 53

By the *Latter*, or *Continent Cause*, we mean a Fixation of the former Cause on some Part or Member; or however we understand the *Immediate Cause*, on which the Disease is founded. Thus we may conceive our Blood to have been tainted by a Diet of Gross and *Viscid* Food; this is the *External Cause*; this Food produces a Blood of an *Analogous Stamp*, and also *Viscid*, and this is the *Antecedent Cause*: Some parcel of this Blood made into Spirits (which are of the same Make with their Original Fluid) fixes upon and bungs up some Nerve, and this is the *Continent Cause*; this Obstruction hindering the Influx of Spirits into the Nerves, the Motion of the Part is Abolish'd; and this Function thus Hurt, is the *Disease*; and at last the Part pines away, and this is a *Symptom*.

Again, Children by feeding upon Milk-Meats, or perhaps some Roots, have among such Victuals swallow'd some Ova of Worms; this is the *External Cause*; so long as they are hatching, or are hatch'd, but do us no Prejudice, however are dangerously contain'd within us, they are *Antecedent Causes*; whenever they begin to play their Gambols within

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us, then they are a *Continent Cause*; and when the Functions begin to be Abolish'd, Encreas'd, or Deprav'd (by Convulsions, Hunger, &c.) this is term'd *The Disease*; and the Pains and other Consequences, secondary to the Functions hurt, are the *Symptoms*.

So that a *Disease* is the Immediate Product of the *Conjunct Cause* fix'd on the Parts; for as this Cause some way prejudices the Part affected, 'tis a necessary Consequence that the Functions, and their Degrees of Impair, must depend on this Cause fix'd on the *Organs*, by which the Functions are perform'd; from whence it may easily be perceiv'd, that all the *Jargon* in Schools, upon Diseases and their Cures, must not be understood strictly in the Sense they speak it; because to Cure a Function Hurt, is to Cure a Symptom; and to Cure a Symptom, is to Cure a Disease; and to Cure a Disease, is only to Cure the Causes of this Disease: Hence no Disease can be Cur'd, properly speaking; but its Cause, or Causes, are to be eradicated, and then it Ceases; for as Effects are *Rectangles* under their adequate Causes, so Diseases are an *Aggregate* of fix'd Causes; Destroy then those

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those Causes, and the Effects Cease: If those Causes can't be destroy'd, the Effects are Continual, and such are said to be Incurable.

To instance in a few Cases, let us take a nearer View of what is generally reputed a Disease; a Person labouring under a violent Cough, difficulty of Breathing, spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, and Fever, is reputed to labour under a Pleurisy; the Breath being affected with an Irregularity, is the *Disease*, the rest are *Symptoms*: But an Inquiry into the Species of the Disease, is an Advance towards the Discovery of the Causes, which is a Disquisition I shall not here touch upon in this Treatise. If again, we hear a Person complaining of Pleuritick Symptoms, and on a sudden the Breath shortens, the Pain ceases, as also the Expectoration, but the Fever still continues, cold Sweats supervene, along with a *Delirium*; these are Signs of the Encrease of the Disease, and a Change to a worse, and is probably the Disease call'd a *Gangrene* of the Lungs; for the Function of the Lungs becomes more Impeded, and the *Symptoms* also grow more Numerous.

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I shall next give a short Description of what is commonly call'd a *Symptom*; as a Disease is an Immediate Consequent of the Cause, so is a Symptom the Shadow of the Disease; and 'tis only an *Affectus præter Naturam* immediately succeeding the Disease; Thus a Symptom may properly enough be divided into two Parts; a Symptom is taken in a *loose Sense* as a Sign, and which (hurts not the Functions, and) is of no Consequence, and may even subsist without a Disease, as a Change of Colour in the Skin, of Smell in our Sweat, or Urine, and such insignificant and gentle *Affectus*, which may serve a Physician instead to help him in his Prognosticks; But a Symptom in a *strict Sense*, is Consider'd as an *Affectus præter Naturam*, flowing from the Disease, and 'tis Considerable in the Prejudice it does to the Functions; 'tis not distinguish'd from a Disease, but as to its Order; for 'tis well observ'd, that what is a Disease to Day, to Morrow may be a Symptom; and what first affects us only, is call'd the Disease, and all the subsequent *Affectus* are call'd Symptoms of that Disease: For Example, a Person is seiz'd with a Sleepiness, and

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want of Sense, and loses all Motion upon this (or has an Apoplexy:) The Function of the Brain being hurt by Sleepiness, and want of all Sense, is the *Disease*; and want of Motion is a *Symptom* of this Disease. If then by a Critical Transposition they should recover their Sleepiness, and regain their Sense, and it should turn into a *Paraplegia*, &c. then this want of Motion is the Disease, which before was only a Symptom: Hence all the little Quirks of the Schools are of little avail to instruct us in the Art of Cure, since it will appear anon, that neither Disease nor Symptom are of any Consequence, save to discover the Species of the Cause, and its Seat and Order.

Since then 'tis very evident, that whatever is consider'd as a Disease, may at another time be a Symptom; it will be too Narrow a Compass to Confine the urging Symptoms (with some) into these Four, viz. *Pain, Watching, Syncope, Hemorrhages*; for why not also a *Singultus*? Why not a *Sopor*, and *Thirst*? Why not *Diarrhæas, Vomiting*, and many more too tedious to be Nam'd?

I don't here mean to say, that all Diseases necessarily have always these Orders

ders of Causes; because we often see Diseases without an *Antecedent* Cause; as an *Hæmoptoe* from a Fall; *Concoction* hurt from unripe Grapes, &c. (viz. Grapes, the *Procatactick*, *Internal*, and *Continent*; and *Concoction* hurt, the *Disease*.)

Having thus enter'd into a Detail of *Causes*, *Diseases*, and *Symptoms*; my next Enquiry must turn upon the *Number of Indicants*: *Hippocrates* has divided them into Three Heads, viz. ἰσχυρὰ, ἰσχυμένα καὶ ὀρμώζοντα, or *Continentia*, *Contenta*, and *Impetum facientia*. *Epid. L. 6. S. 8. §. 19.* which though it is very true, yet 'tis too General to be understood; and therefore I shall divide them into such Particulars, as may contain the Compleat Number of whatever a Physician can Conceive; and this may justly be compriz'd within these Three Heads, viz. *Fluids*, *Solids*, and *Superflua*, offend in Quantity, Quality or Motion, as has been shewn in the Introduction of the *Criticon*, §. 4.

From what has been advanc'd 'tis plain, whatever Indicates must have its peculiar Remedy adapted to it; and therefore the Choice of Remedy is the main Art in a
Physi-

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Physician; since no Man Acts here by Chance, or at least 'tis expected a Physician will not: And since it often happens that a Physician proceeding in a Regular Manner, is out-done by an *Empirick*; 'Tis to be confess'd, that it were to be wish'd a Physician were equally instructed in *Theory* and *Practice*; for then, if he were so Nice as Conscience and Affection to our Neighbour require, Patients would be so Happy, as seldom to Miscarry under His Hands; whereas some divide their Studies, some are fond of the Practical Part, even to the Rejecting all *Theory*; others, fond of *Theory*, and reject all Rules of *Practice*, not suiring with their Notions; neither of which are *Physicians*. Hence whoever follows no Sect of Physicians, but joyns His useful Notions in such a Manner as to find out the *Species of the Disease, its Seat, and the Order they began in*, will know all that is possible for Man to know, in the Art of Curing.

Since no Disease is Cur'd but by curing its Cause, then neither *Disease nor Symptom do Indicate*; and therefore all the Pother held about the Cure of Diseases, and their dangerous Symptoms, is

is but the Artful Knowledge of the Number of Causes, and their apt Contraries; for as Hippocrates has inform'd us, Contrariety is the First and Original Principle in Curing, for, *Aph. 22. §. 2.* he tells us, Ἀπὸ πλησμονῆς ἐκίσα ἀν νωσήματα γένηται, κένωσις ἴηται καὶ ὀκίσα ἀπὸ κενώσεως, πλησμονή καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ ὑπεναντιώσεως, and ἐναντία τῶν ἐναντίων ἴηματα. *L. de Flatibus*, and *L. 6. Epidem. Sect. 8. §. 46. In morbo Contraria victus Ratio adhibenda.* Hence 'tis agreed by the Consent of all Ages, that whatever Disorder we labour under, whether in Quantity, Quality or Motion; their subordinate Divisions will, if well distinguish'd, inform us to proceed by Diet and Medicines contrary to their Causes only, which reign within us, or are some way fix'd upon the Parts (whether Internal or External.) Hence a Nice Knowledge of the Faults in our *Fluids*, our *Solids* and *Superflua*, is absolutely Necessary. And who does not here see the Necessity a Physician is under to be well Qualify'd in the Knowledge of the Materials he Acts withal? which is a Duty equally Incumbent on him, as the Knowledge of the Nature of our Fluids and Parts. Hence

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Causes and Cures. 61

we can never sufficiently admire the Infinite Diligence of our late inquirers into Natural Knowledge; Such are these Societies of Men, erected now in all European Nations, to enquire into the secret Springs of Natural Causes. And since this Old Man has pronounc'd, that all Diseases contain a *θεῖον τι*, he must be *ισχυρὸς* who takes them off.

It must then follow, that as *Each Cause is carry'd off, or Corrected by its Contrary*, so the *Fundamental Maxim of Cure includes a Reduction of Humane Bodies to a Natural State*; and whether this be done by *Contraries in an Evident Sense, or in an Accidental one*, I think it will not be worth the Dispute; for since an *Emetick* takes off a *Vomiting*, and *Rhubarb* takes off a *Diarrhœa*, by *subtracting great share of the Cause fix'd on those Parts*; 'tis Evident, that tho' they produce for a while *Effects Analogous and Similar*, to what the Disease does; yet they are rightly level'd against the *Eradication of the Cause*: In like manner we see Diseases arising from want of Matter remedy'd by *Specificks Similar to the Thing wanting*: Hence it is we administer *Cordial Medicines to the Fainty*, (notwithstanding

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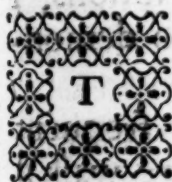
62 *A Discourse on, &c.*

ing *Sa Serna* says, *Nunquam virtus indicat Curationem; sed sui Conservationem.*) Nourishing Diets, to such as are perishing under an *Atrophy*; and such like: Hence it is we supply the Defects of Beauty or useful Members, by Artifices which produce Effects *Similar* (at least as far as Art can Imitate Nature) to the Defects we complain of; and yet I think, we need be at no loss to know, that this Similarity is only in respect to the Effect, *but it is a Contrariety*, at least as much as we need, when we take a view of its Design, or the *Cause* they are level'd against; which here 'tis true is an Immateriality, or a Privative Cause; which Term must be allow'd me, tho' I shan't contend for it in a strict Sense; only since I have setle'd a *Natural State*, as a Standard to reduce Bodies to; all Deviations, whether Positive or Privative, from this State, are remedy'd by their Contraries: I shall then without Scruple set about to shew the General Methods us'd in all Ages to take off Diseases and Symptoms, by Eradicating their Causes, whether External or Internal.

ART I-

ARTICLE I.

Of External Causes.

HESE are Improperly term'd Causes, but ought rather, according to *Hippocrates*, to be nam'd *προφάσεις* or Occasions, since they enter not into the Notion of a Cause, 'till they have produc'd Effects within us, or are in danger of producing such Effects; and then they lose the Denomination of External Causes, and are then properly term'd *Antecedent*, or *Conjunct*; so that though they have been conducive to change our Bodies, and to affect our Fluids and Solids; 'tis not material in any other Sense, than to stand us instead of a Warning to avoid them for the future; for as Effects from Projectiles, which are in Motion, cannot be Curb'd by laying violent Hands upon the Agent; that being only a proper Means to prevent farther Attempts; but the moving Body must be arrested: So Effects produc'd on our Solids and Fluids,

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ids, from an External Agent, which now ceases to Act, are not alterable by avoiding this Teeming Cause only, but due Care must be taken of what is produc'd by it, which is discoverable by proper Methods: But as Instances are best to illustrate such Metaphysical Notions, I shall insert some few, proper to demonstrate this Affair.

Let me suppose a Person, by frequent Debauches with Liquors, to have wash'd off the Ferment of his Stomach; as well as made the Fibres either too lax or rigid, and has thereby fallen under an *Anorexia*: It will be necessary that the Physician should have regard to the State of Juices and Fibres, as well as also forbid any further use of this Evident Cause.

Thus we find, that volatile Salts have been useful in some Plagues; and tho' nothing be yet produc'd in the Blood by the Contagion, 'tis however common Prudence, either to shun the Place of Infection as soon as possible; or if your staying become necessary, we may Evacuate, and use Medicines as if they were actually seiz'd; thus, some have us'd *Is-sues*; others Gentle *Catharticks*; others *Volatile Salts* Internally; others have
chew'd

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chew'd *Aromatics* infus'd in Vinegar; others again have us'd Internally, Wine, Treacle Medicines, Vinegar's, *Bezoar-dicks*, Myrrh, Camphire, Sulphur, Ambers; others, *Antimonials*; for *Quibus in morbis, quæ facta sunt liberant, si ante fiant, prohibent.* Hipp. Epidem. L. 6. S. 3. 6.

The same Diligence has been us'd by some to prevent *Dysenteries*; in which they have us'd *Opiates*, Powder of Mens Bones, Vipers Livers, &c. In order to prevent the sharpness in the Blood, usual in such a Disorder. In Case again, a Person has by Cold bung'd up his Pores, and has his Blood charg'd with Saline Particles, from the *Perspirabile* retain'd; and if opening the Pores by gentle Friction with Flesh Brushes, and smoothing Emulsions, take off the Causes produc'd, we may Conclude, that such who are oblig'd to expose themselves to such Circumstances, where these Effects are often and certainly produc'd, would do well to use the Individual Measures as if they were seiz'd; and though External Causes only indicate Precaution, or Prevention by the External Measures, or Internal ones here Nam'd; yet these are on-

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ly levell'd at a Future Danger, and Con-
 sequently at what has no Being, but is a
 Non-Entity, or a Negative; for as to
 what *Vitia* are generated in the Blood or
 Fibres, these are really Fix'd Causes, and
 do Indicate as anon; but the External
 Acting no more, we are only to with-
 draw from 'em: 'Tis upon this Head,
Hippocrates mentions the Case of such as
 Eat Wheat, *Ex Area*, instead of Bread,
 that they will be troubled with Pains,
 their Stomach's will be Corrupted, and
 they will live uncomfortably; but adds,
neque fieri potest quin his Commutatis Con-
valescat, nisi diuturniore victus ratione
prorsus fuerit Corruptus, (*de Prisc. Medi-*
cin. Sect. 1. p. m. 18, 19.) Hence, to
 frame an Indication upon an External
 Cause merely, without Regard had to the
 Species of Disorder bred within, or up-
 on us, would be a Dangerous and an
 Extravagant Mistake: Hence such who
 have a Certain Knowledge of what Ef-
 fects will be produc'd by Evident Causes
 in our Bodies, may Prevent as they would
 Cure, and Cure according to the Know-
 ledge of External Causes which have
 preceded: But this being only Con-
 jectural, and often far from being Con-
 sequen-

Causes and Cures. 67

sequential, a Practitioner who waits patiently for Events; and by Consequence Acts in Concert with Reason; must know such a Practice to be Precarious; and therefore to argue that such Causes produce such Effects, and such Effects indicate such Remedies; I say, to argue thus is only Conjectural, and far from being Conclusive: Not that a Physician is to blame for making a full Inquiry into these External and Evident Causes; or that he is forbid to look into them, in order to guess at the Effects produced; No, on the Contrary, I have sufficiently inculcated the Necessity of such an Enquiry, and have moreover encouraged the Search into the Effects of such Physical Causes; because 'tis undeniable, that they assist the Judgment of a Philosophical Reasoner: However as we are not Masters of all the Nice Differences of such Causes, methinks 'tis not unreasonable, nay, I say 'tis absolutely necessary to inspect into the *Symptoms*; the *Parts affected*, and the *Order of Seizure*, before we pass Judgment, or Prescribe; because there may have been some Mistake in the Relation, or some peculiar Texture in the Juices precedent to the

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the Reception of this External Cause, which may Contribute to deceive us in our Conjectures: And in Order to be assur'd in this, we must endeavour to make our Reasoning *Syllogistical*; which cannot be done without consulting the Subject that has inoculated these Causes; nay, 'tis well if it be done at all. From these Advances, it will appear, that Internals administred, as just now hinted at, to prevent the Plague, may not succeed in some Persons; because, though these Conjectures may often be well grounded, and it may prove safe to follow such a Practice; yet as People of all States of Blood may be seiz'd, 'tis possible that the *suppos'd Effluvia* producing this Disorder, may sometimes meet with Principles in the Blood of some Persons, which will produce (in the Mass of Fluids) a State of Motion, or a Change of Qualities, which will not admit of volatile Salts, Camphire, or the Tribe of warm *Alexipharmacks*; and therefore, that after we have inculcated *Precaution, Avoiding, Refraining* from farther use of such Causes, we have summ'd up all, that they do oblige us to on their own Account; for what is farther done, is on

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Causes and Cures. 69

Account of what they may probably produce in Humane Bodies; which, I think, I have fully prov'd to be Precarious. I speak however with Restriction, and with respect to such Distempers as are generally reputed to proceed from Causes which all do not yet fully agree how they Act upon us; because, where the Consent of Naturalists Concurs, the Contrary often holds true; but yet it is safe, then also, to consult the following Causes, in order to proceed with Certainty,

ARTICLE II.

Of Fixt Causes.

***** Have already given you a
***** Sketch of the Number of
***** Indicants, and therefore
***** shall here only remark what
***** I would understand by Fixt
***** Causes; by which I mean such as Hel-
mont speaks of, when he says, *Ca. isarum*
nomine in ipsa morborum medullari Integri-
tate, materiam suo Efficiente proprio in-
structam,

structam, Intelligo, Internam, sed proximam vitalique initio oriundam; and also when he says, *Ibid. De Causis ago, quæ sunt ipse morbus.* Thus is it plain, that whatever is so Fixt as to Vitiate the Parts, or the Fluids, or whatever superfluous Being is annexed, or contain'd, whether it be a Retainer to the Natural Parts, (as a Sixth Finger) or it be in its whole Extent Preternatural, (as Stones and Worms,) so that they either may, or do affect us; this is the First Cause here spoke of: Hence 'tis not Material to know, whether these Causes have their Rise Immediately from the Change of Texture or Motion in the Fluids or Solids; or whether they affect us upon the Introduction of an External Cause which fixes: Since this Accidental Difference alters by no means the Species of Disease; for the Manner of Indicating is an Attendant on this Species of Affection, not on the Manner of its Reception; But as Mistakes are not unfrequent in Reading Discourses deliver'd in such General Terms, I hope I may descend to some Particulars without the Imputation of being too Tedious. Thus then, whether the Juices contract a Lensor from a necking Passion, or from some

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some Misapplication of *Mercury*, or whether from a Hurry of their Principles, which through length of Time have enzd their thinner Particles, through some fitting Emissary; I say, that the Manner how it came about does not vary the Intention of the Agent, if the Degree, or Species of *Lentor* be the same in both Suppositions, which doubtless it often is.

Again, whether the Stomach be oppress'd with a *Saburra* spued from its Glands, and the Brain with a Load of gross and unwieldy Matter secreted from its Glands, or resting in the Bodies of them; or whether these Accidents are introduc'd by an imprudent Administration of *Opium*, 'tis not momentous to be inform'd of; since it changes not the *Modus* of Acting: or, let it be suppos'd, that an Apoplexy be occasion'd from Humours, or some Mineral Fumes (as I have once seen) or the Halter; 'tis to little Purpose to the Physician, upon Condition he be appriz'd of all the various Alterations on a Humane Body, which may be the Individual Product of either, (*viz.* a *Coagulation*, and *Stagnation*, and its *Seat*;) also whether Concoction is

prejudic'd by some Humours secreted into the Stomach, or from unripe Grapes, if the Species and Degree be univocal, it matters little in the Cure. I shall trouble my Reader with one Instance more, only to confirm my Sentiments; Let us suppose a Person falls under any Species of a Disease, from an External Cause; for Example, an *Hydrophobia* from the Bite of a Mad-Dog, or a *Catalepsis* from the Bite of a *Tarantula*; it were not Material to know, whether these enrag'd Creatures, I say, produc'd it, or it proceeded from some Analogous Change in our Fluids, upon Condition the Species and Degree were equal in both: I was the more willing to instance in these two latter Cases, that my Reader might perceive the Necessity of Inquiring into External Causes, in order to assist the Judgment in the manner I have formerly inculcated; but at the same time, to give him to understand, that the same Species and Degree of affecting, always require the same Kind, and Quantity of Remedy; but there being none such, as yet known, in our Juices, as do produce such Analogous Effects in us, as the two latter do, it is then necessary to inform the Inquirer with

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with the Advantage propos'd; it changes no Indication then, but helps us to judge whether we shall do more or less, and whether the Fluids are chang'd in this, or another Manner.

I foresee, that some Cavills may arise from this manner of Thinking, which however are so trifling in their Consequences, that should I vouchsafe to answer them, it would subject me to that Treatment these Opponents seem justly to Merit, I shall therefore proceed.

All Causes then, which are *Fixt*, *Permanent*, and *Bred*, do only properly require the Assistance of a Physician. And since his Weapons are reducible to two General Heads; to wit, *Evacuation* or *Translation*, and *Alteration*, my Business at this Season leads me to sketch out easy Measures, for the Direction of the Judgment of such, in this Affair, as this Treatise is chiefly design'd for: What *Species* of Cause these are levell'd at, is not the Affair to be discuss'd in this Place; only as they are made use of in Opposition to some Peccant Matter; Observations, in some subsequent Tracts, must be first made, e're due Conceptions can be had on these Particulars. I believe

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believe then, my Reader will Excuse my Brevity here, since he may in *some Measure* supply the Non-mention of these Heads, by Revising Observations he will meet with in proper *Pharmaceutical Tracts*, where he will see into what Heads all Medicines can be divided; I say, *In some Measure*, because 'tis not likely he will meet with the *Diagnosticks* of any Species, nor with other Particulars which further Leisure may give Light into. *Emeticks* then, *Catharticks*, *Diaphoreticks*, *Diureticks*, Bleeding, Blistering, and all other sorts of *Evacuation*; as also every Species of Stimulating Remedy, are referr'd to the first Head spoke of: And for the various *Alteratives*, their Field is Large and Wide; under them we must Comprize Both *Internals* and *Externals*, which in any manner change our Fluids or Solids, or some way are Opposite to all that's Superfluous: These Effects are said to be produc'd by Medicines call'd *Specificks*; but that being an Equivocal Expression, I shall add, in Order to the Explaining of it, that every Medicine is Specifical, which carries in it self an Opposition to the Reigning *Vitium* of the *Animal OEconomy*, and which

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which therefore reduces *That* to a Natural and Usual Regularity; and that 'tis of little avail to know whether we split them into *Common* and *Amicable* ones, or into *Internal* or *External* ones; since nothing can merit the Appellation of *Specifick*, which is not strictly Contrary to the Cause: Hence, if a Palsy arises from an Obstruction of some Particular Nerve, bung'd up by some gross and unactive Matter; our Views must extend not only to bettering the Juices by proper Internals; but 'tis also Necessary to try, as far as in us lies, to make use of External Topicks, to amend (if reachable) the Local Fault, and Immediate Cause; but this View has regard to the proper Seat of such a Cause: So that in the Palsy of a Particular Member, these Applications are determinable, as to the Part affected, by the sole Knowledge of Anatomy, apply'd in a *Pathological* Sense; for if the same be General, or an Universal Palsy seize the Patient, the Topicks ought (which is known by the same Methods) to become more Extensive.

This Naturally leads me to Consider, the *Quantity* of any Remedy to be made use

use of, in the Conquest over any Cause; without due Consideration had to this Difference, few will be Cur'd of their Ailments; because, suppose the Remedy to be known proper for the Eradication of any Cause, the Degree of that Cause must be known also, otherwise, we shall either Entrench upon the Constitution, or leave a *Fomes* which will spring up like *Hydra's*; in which I conceive two Considerations necessarily concur.

First, The usual Quantity of such a Remedy ought to be filh'd out. And,

Secondly, The Degree of Deviation in the Patient. To be able to know the Quantity of any Remedy, we are to know, that first, the Degree of every Medicine is to be found out, from due weighing its Concentration, whether from Chymistry, or Experience and Observation; after which, its *Dose* may be Mechanically known (as some already do) from the *Age* (in which however there is a great Latitude, both in Degrees of Strength, and Nature of the Patient) and *Custom*: To be able to divine at the Degree of Deviation, we are to have an Eye to the Urgency and Violence of the Cause. Being thus Qualify'd, we may then

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then know to what Degree we can with safety Evacuate or Alter. Thus, to instance in *Deliria*, we may know why more Bleeding is requir'd in *Phrenetick Deliria*, than in *Comatous* ones. The Degrees of Pain and Respiration, must guide us in the Quantities of Blood drawn off in *Pleurities*; an *Iliack* Passion requires stronger Catharticks and Opiates than a Common Colick: As for the *Time*, which must be allotted, to give Medicines in; every one knows, that when, and where, a Cause urges, then, and so long it Indicates.

One Thing I must not here forget, that it too often happens, that there is no Possibility of relieving some Causes, and they are then said to be Incurable; thus, What Remedy can be offer'd at, to relieve any one whose *Arteries* have Ossified? What Relief can any one, Labouring under a *Scirrhus* in the Stomach, expect? What Comfort can be given to a Person, Languishing under a Continual Vomiting, from a Wrong Conformation of that same *Viscus*? (A strange Example of which, I chanc'd to see at the Ingenious Dr. *Waggstaffe's* Publick Lectures of Anatomy.) Can a Patient, Labouring

ing under a *Scirrhus* of the *Liver*, a *Cancerous*, or *Scirrhus Tumour* in the *Uterus*, expect much Comfort from Physick? Are *Coughs*, or *Asthma's*, from *Incysted Tumours*, *Polypi*, or Faults in Conformation, much reliev'd by any the Nicest Methods? More Instances on this Head would be Tedious and Useless to the Reader, since 'tis plainly a Conviction, That Diseases are often generated, which no Caution can prevent; and Consequently 'tis beyond Humane Skill to Eradicate them: But that however, some remains of Comfort yet may be our Portion, if the Agent enjoy the good Fortune of a Distinguishing Faculty; for as no Incurable Cause produces the last Change without some Commotion, Rarefaction, or in short, some additional Change in our Functions: So 'tis plain, that though the *Original* Cause can't be reliev'd, yet this *Adventitious* one, which hurries on our Last Minutes, may admit of some Alleviation. But that this advance may not seem Groundless, I shall take Leave to give an Instance or two on the Matter.

Suppose then, that from a *Polypus* in the *Heart*, or a *Pulmonick Asthma*, should arise

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arise a Rarefaction of the Mass, or a Febrile Constitution, or an *Ephemera*; since the Prior Cause can't receive any Advantage from Physick, and the Immediate Hazard from this Tumultuous Motion risques our Lives, we are oblig'd to act in favour of this *Latter*, and only Cause now relievable, by Evacuations and Alterations adapted to the Case.

Suppose again, a *Scirrhus* lodges in the *Pylorus*, and hinders the Descent of *Vi-
tuals*, from whence continual Vomit-
ings will succeed; the *Irritation* and *Impassability* of our Grosser *Vian-
ds*, must both be regarded; neither of which a-
vail the least, for the Removal of the
Prior Cause. These Cautions are spoke
of such Causes as are really *Unmoveable*:
But such who may receive Advantage,
and by a Petulant Obduracy refuse any
Snojection to Rule, soon receive their
Demerits, for *Culpam pœna premit Comes*.
I shall add no farther on this Head, which
seems to relate to the Compound Cases,
and shall defer it to that Place.

My Enquiry leads me to take a View
of what is Nam'd by the Schools, a
Symptom; and having already explain'd
what I mean by it, I shall here Consider
it

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it only with reference to its Manner of Cure: As every *Symptom* then, is no other than the *Immediate Cause* (which enjoys the Name of the *Conjunct*, or *Continent Cause*; as also the Shadow of the Disease, &c.) we are only to consider the *Species* and *Seat*; and we shall soon be directed to such proper Measures as lie within the Reach of Physick. Thus for Example, If an *Inflammation* seize on the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, and a true *Ischury* happen from thence; I must, 'tis true, have great Regard to the *Inflammation*, but also to the *Ischury*, by the Puncture of the *Perinaeum*; for without this, what avails the other?

In an *Ascites*, the Water contain'd must be Evacuated, for there is no other Method avails: If a *Trichiasis*, and an *Ulcer of the Bladder*, affect us at the same Time; both these are *Conjunct Causes*, and are remediable by Measures known by Anatomists and Physicians. Thus by administering *Aperients* Internally, and applying them Externally, you take away the *Immediate Cause*, and open the *Sluices* to admit their usual Quantities of Spirits in *Palsies*.

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In *Asthma's*, the *Viscid*, which sticks close to the *Bronchia*, hinders the free Inspiration, and is to be pump'd up by Measures proper for this Impediment; by which Means the Immediate Cause is taken off. The *Synovia*, which occasions Halting, by its Extravasation into the Cavity of the Joints, must, if possible, be Evacuated, or the Lameness is continued.

In short, as every Fixt Cause Indicates (whether it be *Remote*, or *Immediate*) therefore Practice will Instruct us how to Remedy in a Convenient Manner: However, it sometimes is our Misfortune, not to be able to discover this *Immediate* Cause; and in such a Supposition, 'tis allowable to proceed to a *Tentative Method*, by *Analogism*; and in order to proceed with safety in this Method, we must make strict Enquiry, what Medicines, or Diet have agreed, or disagreed? and from thence we must argue by Similitude, and Conclude, that the Cause is Contrary to such Medicines; and thus we may arrive at our Point: I say not this to encourage such a Practice always; but as some *Conjunct* Causes are very hard to be discover'd, this is

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the *Dernier Resort*, and 'tis no Matter how seldom we are oblig'd to have Recourse to it: And therefore we must by the following Means struggle to arrive at the Knowledge of this Cause: We must first Narrowly pry into every Function, and having a perfect Knowledge of the *O Economy* of each, as in Health, we shall thereby be enabled to frame a Right Judgment of its Deviation, from this Natural Perfection; where you will be led by the Hand to know what sort of Matter 'tis, that thus hinders the Just Manner of Acting: You must enquire also into whatever is Evacuated, or Retain'd, the Nature of them, and their Consequences: Enquiry must be made into the Qualities of our Fluids and Solids; we must know the *Pathognomonick* Signs of the Cause; and for the Seat, we are to know, that *Where the Effects are produc'd, there is the Seat of the Cause; unless in Sympathical Cases*, where we find Effects produc'd Prior to the present Complaint.

It has been a Common Objection, that *Symptoms* don't Indicate at all, and therefore all this Care to inculcate how to Remedy them is of none Effect.

But

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But I desire such to suspend giving Judgment 'till I have clear'd up this Matter. I have before intimated, that a *Symptom* may bear a Double Face: If taken in a loose Sense, indeed, 'tis not worth while to apply any Remedy, unless the Patient press us to it, because when once the *Prior Cause* is remedied, this Ceases; and therefore we then only think our selves oblig'd to regard this *Symptom* when it begins to harass us, and hazard our Lives, or when it threatens the Introduction of other Diseases; and then we can only remedy it by relieving, and by using proper Means for the *Immediate Cause*: Hence how trifling is it to assert, that the *Disease* and *Symptom* Indicate; or that we are then only to obviate a *Symptom*, when the *Disease* and its *Cause* are hid from our Eyes: For how is it Possible to obviate a *Symptom*, without knowing how? And shall we be Masters of the Remedy, without the Peculiar Manner of the Posture our Fluids and Solids are under? If this be allow'd in Physick, Empiricism will be encourag'd in Practice; and even in Speculation too. How often is it inculcated to us, that Indications are not drawn

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from our *Affectus*, but that the *Diversity* of *Cure* arises from the *Diversity* of the *Causes*; for were it otherwise, one Disease arising from various *Causes* would need no *Variation* in its manner of *Cure*, which all know to be ridiculous.

I shall then in short say, that If a *Symptom* be *Slight*; does not continue for any *space of Time*; if it yield upon *Remedies* us'd for the *Antecedent Cause*; it be no way *Violent and Perplexing*; if it don't weaken us; if it be *Critical*; or if it be *Sympathical*, it does not Indicate. Examples may be produc'd to confirm this Assertion, which is plain by daily Practice. Thus we see, it is in *Symptomatical Sweats*, which are only *Moderate*, and which don't weaken us; 'tis not material to regard them, because, as they are *Moderate*, they don't Prejudice us, and are not to be suppress'd by Remedies; and yet since they are not *Critical*, 'tis not the Business of a Physician to promote them, because this would raise Disturbances, the Blood not being in a Condition to part from its *Morbifick Matter*; such *Crises* I have already noted, are term'd *Agonistical*, and are good Signs of a Tendency towards a Recovery;

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ry; for if the Miliary Glands are so open as to part with their Contents, at a Time when the Fluids are not fitted to part with them; 'tis more than probable that when they once become Concocted, the same Pores will then also be alike prepared to admit the Humours, now of a just Tenuity to pass them; and therefore such generally Recover. Again, If we suppose a Person under the *Small-Pox*, or any other *Eruptive Fever*, to be seiz'd with a *Diarrhœa*, which is *Symptomatical*; but however, so gentle as neither to weaken the Patient, nor occasion the *Pustules* to settle; 'tis not the Business of the Physician to offer his helping Hand to curb it; 'tis well if we see it kindly succeeded by some other Evacuation; otherwise Nature may, by this over-diligence, be oblig'd to retain it in the Blood; and this *Symptomatical Accident* may be an over-charge for our Humours, and raise violent Commotions, as I have experienc'd; and whoever has been an Overseer in the *Small-Pox*, must be too sensible not to know upon how slender a Thread Life depends.

I shall bring one Instance more, further to illustrate this Point; suppose a

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Fever has produc'd a *Flux of the Menses*, which however flows in so small a Quantity, that the Patient receives no Damage in his Fever nor Spirits by them; 'tis not at all Material to blend any Medicines along with the *Antefebrole* Ones, in order to curb a Flux, which may properly speaking be look'd upon as *not in Being*.

But if a *Symptom* be grievous, and troublesome, be much *Fixt and Continual*, if it last a long while, weaken us, be *Immoderate*, and don't yield upon the Removal of the *Antecedent Cause*; we must then have recourse to such Remedies, as Reason and Experience have inform'd us, can remove this Immediate Cause.

Few Instances will here be Necessary, to convince my Readers of this Practice, and therefore I shall trouble you with an Example or two on this Head.

A *Fever* seizes, and after some small Time a *Pleuritick* Pain supervenes, which raises Tumults within us, such are Watchings, Coughs, and upon augmenting its Boundaries into the Lungs, then also spitting of Blood; these are such frightful Circumstances, that the Attendant must be under the utmost Stupidity if he han't Recourse (and Immediately

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too) to relieve *Each Indicant* by Remedies to which the Knowledge of the *Species of Cause* can only direct him.

Again, *Pain* often raises dangerous *Synopes*, which must be reliev'd by such Remedies as take off the Immediate Causes of such a failure: But this supposes a Physician vers'd in all the Species of Causes, and also in the Vertues of his Materials he works with.

In short then, a Symptom is to be remedied (in Curing its Cause) when Life is in danger, or when a greater Disease is hurried on by it. For either Way, the Patient being in the utmost Extremity, we must be knowing and quick in Relieving.





ARTICLE III.

Of the Manner of Proceeding in Compound Cases.

I HAVE hitherto only confin'd my self to simple Cases, and have consider'd, that a *Cause Indicates its Removal*: But it too frequently falls out, that Misfortunes are trod upon the Heels by their Companions, in Squadrons; the Unfortunate Sick are overwhelm'd with Symptoms, crowding in one upon another; and if the Physician is often at a stand to fish out the Fixt Cause of one Symptom, what Perplexity must he be under when he finds his Patient surrounded with a Multitude of them; each of which (by the Violence of its Cause) has sufficient Power to destroy them?

Having then already sufficiently prov'd the Necessity of the Knowledge of the Cause, and of the Quantity which is Necessary

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Necessary to evacuate or alter withal; I must suppose these here, and only take Notice of the *Order* which 'tis necessary to proceed in, for the Compassing our Designs: By this *Order* we become Masters of the Management, in such Cases as justly merit the Appellation of Complicated Diseases; and without an Accurate Knowledge of it, we can never Style our selves Judges in this Art.

In such Compound Cases we ought to Consider two main Points; First, Whether they are *Συμμετρικὰ*, or Consistent with each other, in regard to the Medicines to be us'd; Or, whether they Disagree? For in the First Supposition, the Order of Cure is Natural; but in the Second 'tis Inverted (and is then term'd the *Cura Coacta, Methodus Necessitatis*, &c.) I must by the Way observe to you, that there is a great Nicety in this Affair; which will appear to a Reader punctual in Observation; and I'm afraid, whoso trusts to Authors Observations on this Head, will often be misled in Practice. I own it ungrateful to turn Critick, but to convince my Readers of this, I shall bring one Instance of it, in *Raigerus*, in the Case of an *Hæmoptoe*, and a *Cough*, which
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take their Rise from *Acrimonious Humours*: Here he tells us, 'tis Profitable, when one Symptom is contrary to another, that we should endeavour to prescribe what may be useful to them both; and here he mentions Oil of *Linseed*, as useful in this Case, which by Obtunding the *Acrimony* also prevents the Cough, and then the *Hæmoptoe* will Cease, being a Dependant on these Causes: But whatever Practitioner gives himself Leisure to Consider, will easily perceive that this Proceedure is much amiss; for though we correct the Cough by lessening the *Acrimony*, yet the Oil is so relaxing, that the Breach of the Vessel will be thereby widen'd, and the Matter spued out from the *Aperture* will reproduce a Cough from a different Cause; from whence I think it Natural to Conclude, that the Contrariety this Gentleman Assigns, proceeds not so much from the Nature of the Causes of these Symptoms, as from the very manner made use of to relieve them; for as 'tis possible to order Affairs with so much Discretion, as to relieve them all with one Remedy, we have no occasion to have recourse to a fancy'd *Contrariety*. But that I may not trifling-ly

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ly detain my Reader from my Sentiments, I shall only remark, that *Opium* corrects the *Acrimony*, lessens the Irritation, and at the same time gently shuts up the Mouth of the Gaping Vessel, and answers all Intentions.

Having made this Digression, the Thread of my Discourse leads me to consider the first Point of Compound Cases, where the Natural Order of Cure is to be pursued; and as a Recital of Particulars serves to illustrate the Generals, so I shall set down some Cases which I have either Experienced alone, or jointly with other Authors, in order to make my Assertions Firm and Stable.

When therefore the Disease and Symptoms demonstrate the Number of Causes; our Business must be to make Enquiry backwards, to the very First and Original Cause; thus we shall find that the Disease depends on an *Immediate Cause*, which *Immediate Cause* has arose from its *Remote* one, and that this has arose from some *External* one: Whosoever then would Cure, must proceed in the Natural Order here nam'd, to wit, by Removal of the *External Cause* First; and Secondly, by Cure of the
Remote;

Remote; and Lastly, of the *Immediate* ones, be they never so Numerous, if they remain after the *Antecedent* is taken off: And whoever pretends to Cure in another Manner, does but trifle, in inverting the Order of proceeding, and Acts the Mad-man as much as that Person who would pretend to begin a Structure from above downwards; from whence it follows, that the Natural Order of Curing is by a true Subordination; because, by cutting off the Occasions of any Disease, we keep it from Encrease, and curb it in its Birth; from whence must be inferr'd, the Necessity of the Art of Perswasion, in any Gentleman following the Practice of Physick; for as frequent Opportunities of Checking the Bent of the Sick are offer'd us, it would do well to acquire a *Positive*, yet a *Gentleman* Air, in so necessary Contradictions; without this *O Economy* you roll the Stone with *Sisyphus*, you suffer your Patient to lay on Fuel, and you otherwise Fatigue them with Prescriptions in Vain: By taking off the *Antecedent*, or *Remote* Cause, we relieve in a Measure (and if Slight, Entirely) the *Immediate* Causes. But I shall proceed to Particular

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cular Cases, having remark'd, that as each Cause does Indicate, 'tis not Material whether they be Separate or Conjoin'd; because, in either supposition the Number of Causes must be our Guide and Rule; only in Conjoin'd ones, the Order is also more narrowly to be heeded.

Thus, Have we known a Lady seiz'd with *Hysterical* Symptoms, in which the *Convulsive Asthma* was the Principal, and at the same Time with a Troublesome *Diarrhœa*; the First, proceeding from Sharp Humours in the Fluids, became Troublesome to the Nerves, and irritated them to Contractions in the *Pneumonick* Nerves, from whence a sufficient Expansion of that Organ became Impracticable, and the Latter, arising from Humours of the former Stamp, gave Rise to Irritations in the Intestines, from whence they were invited to part with their Contents, and also were spung'd so much as to receive more Auxiliaries from the Blood, which continu'd this Flux for some Time; the Cure of the *Asthma*, by *Cardiacks* of the Absorbing Species for correcting the *Acid*; by *Opiates* for quieting the Irritation, and

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Volatile Salts, to rear and further to correct the *Acidity*, were so far from being Prejudicial to the Flux, that they equally assisted in correction of the like Humours then, as well as the Peccant Irritation in the Intestines also; whence the Continuance of these Medicines, successfully reliev'd both Accidents, by a lucky Congruity.

One of my Patients complain'd of violent *Colick Pains*, *Syncope's* by Times, and was always troubled with *Worms*; and indeed, the former Symptoms were readily produc'd from *Them*, as 'tis easy to imagine: I blended the *Cordial* with the *Antihelmintick* Med'cines, and the *Opiates*, *pro re nata*, without which the others would have little avail'd; and as the *Syncope* was an Immediate Produce of the Intolerable Pains, the whole Tribe of *Cardiac's* would have been to little Purpose for the Prevention of this Symptom, which by the *Opiate* was struck at in its Cause.

We have seen Patients troubled with a *Large Stone* in the *Ureters*, along with a *Total suppression of Urine*, the smallness of the Passages did not Contraindicate the Protrusion of the Stone; but
each

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each Indication was answer'd to the Advantage of the Laborant, even after Seven Days had pass'd; for the Emollient *Semi-cupia* enlarg'd the Inferior Parts, and made way for proper *Diureticks* to push the Stone forward.

We have seen a *Palsy* succeed a *Bilious Colick*: A *Palsy* includes a Fault in the Fluids, and the Solids too; but in the present Case, it may be suppos'd with Reason, that the *Nervous Fluids*, tainted with *Bilious* Particles, bung up the Passage, and also shrivel the *Nervous Coats* by their abounding *Acrimony*; from whence the Channel, which the Spirits should run in, grows Less, or turns Oblique, and the Contents being more Coherent and Gross than usual, it will be easy to Conclude, that some Degree of Obstruction will follow; the Remedy of which Causes may Coincide without any *Remora*: Hence gentle *Aperients*, join'd to *Diluents*, will in time compleat the Affair.

I have had some of the weaker Sex under my Care, who had the Misfortune to be *Pregnant* at the Time they labour'd under the *Veneréal Disease*, and I have found them succeed according to wish,

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with, under a Gentle Salivation : And though it might be objected, that such a Constant Subtraction of the *Nutritive* Particles, would be Prejudicial to the Infant ; or however, that such a Commotion might be in Danger to over-fill the Depending Vessels (more particularly) and by a seeming Consequence, may give Rise to an Abortion : Yet 'tis easy to oppose to these, that in tender Women, or in the beginning Months, these Objections stand Good ; but when the Child is firmly fix'd, and has acquir'd a good Degree of Strength, and the Remedy is us'd in a gentle Degree, it is in no great Danger of being shook off, and enough is taken at the Time to support both, and therefore these need be no Bugbears ; and moreover, if we Consider what Progress the Disease might make in the Mother, if this Remedy were Necessary, and not us'd ; as also how fierce Symptoms it would fix upon the Infant, which when Born, will be far from bearing any Remedies potent enough to Extirpate them, which, by the Assistance of the Mother, might have been easily Cur'd, we shall soon determine.

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A *Fever* seldom happens without some degree of *Cacochymy*, and it would be very ill Practice, not to have regard to the *Abundance* of these Humours, as well as the *Nature* of them, by proper Evacuations and Alteratives; but having spoke of these *elsewhere*, I shall supersede any farther Remarks here.

If the *Lacteals* are obstructed, and at the same Time there is a Defect of *Bile*; the very Bitters design'd for the Latter, will Conduce to the Opening of the Former, as *Waldschmidt* p. 212. Observes; for all Bitters are *Aperient*, though not *vice versa*; or either may be first attack'd, since they seem to be separate Diseases.

All *Consumptions* of the slow kind, may be attack'd with Remedies proper for their *Symptoms*, at one and the same Time, as *Dr. Morton* has prov'd at Large; hence a *Phthisis* with *Scrophula*, may be remedy'd with proper *Pectorals* and *Inciding Medicines* at the same time: In the same Manner may *Inciding Pectorals*, and Warm *Antiscorbuticks*, be us'd at once in a *Scorbutick* one.

An *Asthmatick Consumption* (commonly term'd a *Ptytick*) bears all the Alteratives of *Phlegm* and *Irritation*, so far as

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to pump up the Cough; and therefore the Inciding Pectorals of *Erysimum*, *Squills*, *Millepedes*, *Ammoniacum*, *Benjamin*, &c. are useful to pump up the adherent Phlegm; and will at the same time be Conducive to correct the Phlegmatick State that affords this Matter.

Hypochondriacism endangers a Lasting Consumption; the Stock of Humours is very Prolifick, and daily Leavens the Mass more and more; so that such an one is not Recover'd without great Skill and Diligence: However, this Comfort the Sick enjoy, that the Consumption generally Indicates Medicines which Coincide with others fit to contrast with this Disease; were it otherwise, nothing would be capable of re-instating them.

The Consumptions, in fine, which take their Rise from the *Lues venerea*, from a *Pleurisy*, a *Faundice*, *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, or a *Fever*, may so Coincide, as to be taken off at once, as may be seen in *Morton's* learned *Phthisiologia*.

An *Obstruction of the Lochia*, and an *Irregular Eruption of Pustules*, may Coincide *Emmenagogues* and *Alexipharmacks*, which will push both forward in-

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to the *Cutis* and *Uterine Glands*; for as Nature is seldom busied about double Evacuations at once; there is a Necessity to add a Competent degree of Motion, Strength, or what is Deficient, to assist in this Hazardous Event, which a Prudent Manager will easily obviate.

Though it be sometimes difficult to distinguish whether a Patient labours under the *Stone*, or the *Colick*, yet this is often of small Concern, whether they really are attended with both, or only one of them; for it often happens, that a *Small Stone*, and the *Colick*, go hand in hand; and if we are satisfied there is no Large one, 'tis not Material whether a Small Stone be lodg'd in the *Ureters*, or *Kidneys*, or only suspected, since both may be attack'd at once; and 'tis Common Prudence to make use of Remedies for any Disease, if they are not Contra-indicated, when we suspect it only: Hence Remedies for the *Colick* may be blended with *Diureticks*, though there were no Stone; and vice versa, *Diureticks* for the Stone may be mix'd with *Anticolicks*, though there were no *Colick*, but only a Suspicion of one; for should there be a Stone, or a *Colick*, and we should neglect to pro-

ceed against what we had some Reason to suspect, then would we be obliged to persist further in Remedies proper for this, even to the Distaste of the Patients, (and perhaps to our Discredit.)

Our Humours may labour under a *Deviation from our Natural Qualities*, and a *Plenitude* at the same Time, as is often known; to draw Blood, and give other Internal Evacuants, and Alteratives for the State, Coincide, as *Piso* has inform'd us, in *Anasarca's*.

Riverius exemplifies, how a *Colick*, a *Saburra* in the *Intestines*, and *Pain*, may *Co-indicate*, by blending *Purgatives* with *Opiates*, by which the Matter that Irritates may be carried off, and the Sense of the Part lull'd at one and the same Time.

But to be too Tedious in Examples, would weary out the Reader's Patience without the Hopes of further Information; and therefore 'tis high time to take into Consideration, such Causes where we find a *Contrariety* in relieving of them; these contain all the Difficulty in the Medicinal Art; 'tis for *These*, *Consultations* are call'd for; and whoso shews their Dexterity here, is justly reputed the most able Practitioner: To
which

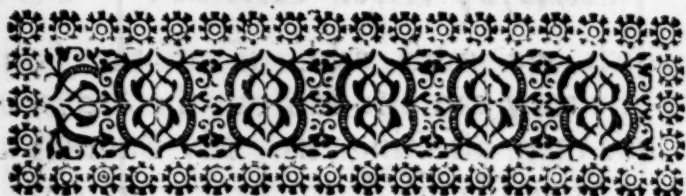
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which we must add, if at the same Time they can also fish out the *Species of Cause* then affecting us. My Business at present is Confin'd to the *Former* only; and if this *Theoretico-Practical Essay* be well receiv'd, I may be tempted to proceed, in another Treatise, to disclose to you the Easy Means of discovering this *Species of Cause*, as far as Practice informs us, on which this Small Book is chiefly built;

*(Namque ali'd ex alio clarescet) non tibi
cæca*

*Nox Iter eripiet, quin ultima Naturæ
Pervideas, ita Res accendent Lumina Re-
bus.*





ARTICLE IV.

The Manner of Proceeding in Complicated Cases, where they are Contrary to each other.

THE Disagreement here spoke of is such, as where a Remedy given to promote Recovery from one Symptom, plunges the Patient deeper into the *Anxieties*, rais'd from its Companions; such are the *Ἀντενδινεύμενα*; and as these carry along with them, almost insuperable Difficulties, it behoves a Physician to be very knowing in the Consequences of a Disease, in order to assist his Judgment in the Knowledge of that Cause, which is call'd the *most Urgent*; because this *Urgency* (often, though not always) becomes an *Exception*; and when it does, we cannot move in that *Natural Order* we have so much inculcated above: from whence 'twill be easy to conclude, how much

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much Danger such Sick Persons are under, whose Disease is thus Complicated: *Urgency* then, includes *Excess*, on some Hand, as to the *Magnitude* of the Disease; because, to speak justly, the *Species*, *Tendency*, and *Customary Accidents*, are but Relatives to this Magnitude: So that when I say, *such a Symptom is more Dangerous*, 'tis Convertible with the following, *viz. such a Symptom is greater*. But that I may descend to Particulars, I would have it observed, in what Manner Functions can be most Prejudic'd, and what this Prejudice means; where the Reader will be pleas'd to remark, that a *Particular* Damage is of small Consideration, if compar'd to an *Universal* one; that even in *Particular* Damages there is a *Prevalency* as to their Offices. We are again to Consider, that if the *Animal Function* receives any Damage, the Strength fails in Proportion, and we cannot long Survive; but the *Natural ones* may be long disorder'd, and little Decay ensue. From all this it may be inferr'd, that the *Animal Faculty* is an *Universal One*; and the *Natural*, only *Particular*: That in what Proportion any Natural Faculty entrenches upon the Animal one,

so far it prevails over any other of the same Species: Hence may be concluded, that *Whatever Symptom most destroys our Strength, is the most urgent*: Hence Diseases of the Brain, Heart, and Lungs, are for the abovesaid Reasons the most Dangerous. But as I have not Room to descend to farther Particulars, which are the Subject of the *Prognosticks*, I hope the Reader will Content himself at present with this General View.

Having thus given a Sketch of the Reason of the Inversion of the Natural Order of Proceedure; I shall, before I proceed to be more Particular, observe, that the Cause which is *Second* in Order, begins, by this Urgency, to be dignified as if the *First*; so that the *Antecedent* Cause is Postpon'd till the *Continent* is reliev'd, and another Season is taken for its Removal.

Thus, *A Person Labouring under an Apoplexy, from a Sluggish and Phlegmatick Mass of Humours*, is treated with Applications which have regard to the *Preternatural Motion* of those Humours, and to the *Dislodgment of them*, by Irritations suitable to those Ends; as well as to a *Plethitude* in the Brain, by General or Particular

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cular Evacuations, as also *Cardiacks*, for support of the Spirits; because the Strengths, by the Violence of these Immediate Causes, are suddenly Impair'd; and it would be Ridiculous, as well as Criminal, to endeavour a Change of the *Asymmetry* of these Humours, before we regard these more Urgent Causes, tho' Immediate.

Although it may appear, in the present Example, Ridiculous enough to proceed in another Manner than I have Inculcated; yet many Examples might be brought, where it would appear, that this Exactness has been in a great Measure neglected; but with what Credit to the Agent, or with what Advantage to the Patient, I can only say, *though Credit suffer, the Reward's the same*: I must add, that where such a treatment is the Consequence of the Ignorance of the Immediate Causes, and if that Ignorance arise from a real Difficulty, and not an affected one; we are yet Blame-worthy, if we don't search out some Way, or Method, for the Removal of these Causes; by Tryal, by Analogy, and by what Observation and Experience have taught us to be useful in the Case.

So

So much for the Change of Order in the Cure of an *Urgent* and *Actual* Symptom; but I shall here remark to you, that *sometimes we are also obliged to Postpone, or at least Cautiously regard, the Prior Cause, in respect of a Subsequent one (in View only;)* in refraining from such Remedies, indicated by this *Antecedent Cause*, as may probably *Prejudice this*: But I shall Explain my self by an Example, which I find Register'd, in some of my Papers of Observations, now by me.

A Gentlewoman of my Acquaintance, whose Lungs were extreemly tender, from an *Hæmoptoe*, she had labour'd under many Years before, from what Causes I cannot now remember: This Breach was never so soder'd, but that a Dose of Physick, added to a Cough from an Accidental Cause, would re-open it, which the Cough alone did not Effect: She, by the Intemperance of the Weather, was thrown into a Cough which did not give Place to her own usual Remedies; whereupon she was overstay'd, by some Indiscreet Person, to take the *Catarrh Pills* of *Dr. Bates*: But she did not survive the Mistake long; for from the *Hæmoptoe*, she fell into the Consequences

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quences *Hippocrates* pronounces, in his *Aph.* 15, 16. *Seēt.* 7. (Ἐπὶ αἵματος πτύσει, πύρ πτύσει, -- Ἐπὶ πύρ πτύσει, Φθίσις) and Dy'd as Consumptive Persons generally do: From this one Case, may be gather'd the Truth and Reason of this Caution, which has not hitherto been inculcated in these Papers, and only passingly any where, as far as my Memory informs me.

Having premis'd what was Necessary, to the Understanding of the Contrariety, and Urgency of *Symptoms*; 'tis high Time to descend to varieties of Cases, in Order to clear up this Matter.

It must then be observ'd, that where any Person is seiz'd with a Disease, where the Concurring *Symptoms* put a Stop to the Relief of the *Prior*, or at least another *Cause*, by reason of some Prejudice done by the Remedy; there it ought to be Consider'd in what Particulars this Proceedure can be accounted Contrary: And it being Certain, that there are no more Circumstances Possible than the Three following, we must Consider, to which of these, the Case in Hand is referrible, in order to adjust our Measures.

Either

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Either this Contrariety is Superior in a Considerable Degree; in a Small Degree; or 'tis in *Æquilibrio*. Let us Consider the First Case; and as Seneca has it, *Breviter Iter per Exempla, longum per Præcepta*; therefore we shall subjoin the Rule to the Examples.

The first Thing I shall Consider is a *Lientery*; in which we are to reflect on the Original Cause of this Egestion of the *Aliments* and *Chylous Juice*: In which Search, I shall here Confine my Views only to an *Obstruction of the Lacteals*; for, in this Case it is thus: The Chyle not being fitted to enter the (yet Imperceptible) Mouths of these Vessels, it Stagnates in the *Intestines*, and Contracting a *Putredo* there, the Salts attract each other; and acquiring a Power to Irritate the *Intestines*, bring on frequent Evacu-ations of this Indigested Chyle; which acquires the Denomination of a *Lienteria*, or *Cæliaca Passio*, according to the Various Changes receiv'd, which depends on the Stay it makes there: The Case being thus Stated, when we apply our selves to the Remedying of these Causes, the first thing in View ought to be the *Obstruction*; nay, and the only one;

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one; The First, I say, because the Obstruction, being *Prior* to the Irritation, and its Consequent the Evacuation, ought to be obviated by *Aperients* (whether they are *Emeticks*, which are accidentally such, or *Volatile* and *Fixt Salts*, *Acrimonious Remedies*, or *Bitters*;) and as the Evacuation curb'd produces *worse Consequences* in being retain'd, both by the Lodgment of an Useless Burden, and thence hurrying on *Colicks*, &c. and Principally, because whatever is administered in favour of this Evacuation, further encreases the Obstruction (which we suppose nearly *Total*;) Therefore in such a Case, *Opiates*, whether in Glysters, or by the Mouth, are to be neglected entirely, and the Obstruction only obviated.

Suppose a Person has let slip into the *Trachea* any sharp Instruments, as Nails, &c. v. *Morton Phthisiolog.* &c. we are to Consider, that Two Indications immediately Ensue; to wit, an *Extraneous Body* lodg'd, and a *Violent Cough*, or *Irritation*: The Former would require Expulsion in its Extent, and the Latter *Opiates*, to allay, and Consequently hinder Expulsion, which are evidently Contrary: If there-
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fore we suppose the Damage, by their Expulsion, would be Superior to the Advantages receiv'd, because they would tear the Vessels, and either bring on sudden Death, or Incurable Ulcers, 'tis safest to Postpone the *Expulsion*, and only Quiet the *Irritation*; for 'tis better to live Uncomfortably than not at all.

In an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, join'd along with a *Relaxation* of it; we are to Postpone the Consideration of the Latter, 'till the Inflammation is quite gone; and then Remedies proper for the Latter may succeed.

In a Case of the *Stone in the Kidneys*, *Vomiting* is a Constant Companion; and though it be a *Symptom*, and Consequently dependent on the Rude Shock of the Nerves of the Stomach, communicated to them from the *Renal Plexus*; yet what Advantage can the Sick receive by Medicines which he can't Retain: Hence appears the Necessity of *Paregoricks*, to be premis'd according to *Waldschmidt* (or blended according to my own Sentiments) in order to allay the *Spasms*, and gain a Truce for such to be thrown in, and sent into the Mass of Blood, as may Glib the Passages, and Relax them to
such

Causes and Cures. III

such a Degree as that the Stone may slip into the Bladder.

If any Child is disturb'd by *Worms*, it would be Preposterous to endeavour to expell them, without first having Calmly decoy'd them into their Destruction; for otherwise they would hide themselves in the *Mucous Coat* of the *Intestines*, erode the *Intestines* themselves, and thus run Riot within us.

Persons may labour under a *Dropsey*, and at the same time a *Hæctick Fever*, with all its Symptoms, particularly *Thirst*; we need only Consult the Poet on this Point, for the Order in Proceeding.

*Crescit Indulgens
Sibi dirus Hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit,
Nisi Causa Morbi
Fugerit Venis.*

For the Quantity of Liquid, requir'd to satisfy them, must be so Prodigious, that it would soon overwhelm them.

I have had *Venereal Persons* labouring under a *Hæctick*, succeed very well with a Gentle Salivation; for notwithstanding they

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they seem'd weaken'd to a great Degree, and Emaciated with a restless Cough, and various other Symptoms; yet as the Cause was too potent for petty Medicines, to remedy the Secondary Causes was trifling, and became at last Impracticable.

If we suppose a Person perplex'd with a *Diabetes*, and at the same time a *Gonorrhæa Virulenta*; to premise the Cure of the *Gonorrhæa* would but augment every Symptom of the *Diabetes*; and moreover the *Diabetes* being the most Dangerous Disease, requires our Care first; and indeed only; which when remedied, we are at Leisure to Cure the *Gonorrhæa* at Pleasure.

We will suppose an *Ulcer*, by any External Accident, has been much Irritated, even so far as to raise a *Violent Inflammation* around it; the Remedies intended for the *Ulcer* avail little to this New Accident, which must first be attack'd by Remedies proper for the *Inflammation*; and when that is reliev'd, and not till then, will the Cure of the *Ulcer* go forward.

A *Tumour in the Uterus* may occasion a *Suppression of the Menses*, as *Sennertus* has

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has it; all the *Emmenagogues* in the whole Range of Physick, would not be able to promote their Flux, 'till the Tumour is first reliev'd; and if *that* by its *Essence*, or *Magnitude*, become Impracticable, we have no Refuge but in a Monthly Evacuation, suited to the present State of Humours; because, as Ladies in every other Circumstance may be Healthful enough but at such a Season, we are to suit the Evacuation to the Urgent Symptoms; which are not determinable but by the Knowledge of the *Species* of the *Cause*; and that is not my present Aim.

'Tis a Common Case, that *Women with Child*, by some unlucky Accident, fall into *Violent Effusions of Blood*, and which neither *Bleeding*, nor *Stypticks*, avail in; for, if the better Part of the *Placenta* is disengaged from the *Uterus*, and begun to Putrefy; to suffer it to stay in the Womb, would be entertaining within us an *Extraneous Body*, which would raise Symptoms powerful enough to destroy both the Child and the Mother; the First, for want of due Nourishment; and the Latter, by the *Putrid Effluvia* reorb'd, and producing dangerous Fe-

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vers, and a Train of other Lasting Diseases; all which might be prevented by a Prudent promotion of the Birth, as *Morriceau* has assur'd us, and we have often seen; after which, the *Uterus* disgorges it self of its Contents, and then either the Flux Ceases of it self, or 'tis easily remedied, when the *Species* of Cause is known.

If a Patient is troubled with an *Inflammation on the Eyes*, and at the same time a *Cataract*, we must proceed Cautiously in the Manner of Curing; because, if the *Inflammation* be neglected, the *Cataract* need not be Cur'd, nor can it; for when once the Eye is overwhelm'd with a Deluge of Blood, from the Violence of the Inflammation, which breaks the Coats of the Vessels, and fills the Cavity of the Eye, we Repent, too late, of our Neglect: Hence it plainly appears, that we must first take away the Inflammation by all suitable Revulsions, Evacuations, and Applications, before we attempt the Operation, or even common Applications for the *Cataract* at all.

Persons under a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, are often perplex'd with a *Phlagmon* on the *Glans*; and in this Case *Dr. Sydenham*

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ham prudently Advises, to proceed no farther in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, 'till we have appeas'd the *Inflammation*, by the *Emollient* and *Discutient Potus's* and *Cataplasms*; because, whatever Irritates, or Moves any inflam'd Part, raises Pain and Throbbing; and in short, advances the *Inflammation* to a *Gangrene*. Now 'tis too apparent, how much *Physick*, *Diureticks*, and all the Common Methods us'd in *Gonorrhœa's* would have this Effect; and Consequently are to be forbore, 'till that Accident fully Vanishes.

'Tis a Common Accident to labour under a *Bloody Urine*, from a *Stone* in the *Kidneys*, according to *Sydenham*; and 'tis not Possible to give any Medicine to Curb this *Hæmorrhage* 'till the Removal of the *Stone*: If this then be an Impossible Task, this *Symptom* will ever and anon Revive upon the least Motion, or *Diuretick*: But if we can, by Smooth and Glibbing *Lemients*, shove the *Stone* from the Part, that which became Impracticable, is now Easily accomplish'd.

Coughs, especially *Consumptive* ones, are so very forcible, that they draw the *Stomach* into Consent, by Raising a

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Vomiting, as well by the Vicinity of the *Lungs* and *Gula*, as by the Muscular Contraction of the *Abdomen*, in so strong an Expiration; 'tis Ridiculous to give *Pectorals* in order to pump up the Matter which sticks close to the Orifices of the Glands of the *Trachea* and *Lungs*, 'till we have first brought the Stomach to bear what is given: (or they may be given blended, in my own Opinion, and be referr'd to another Head, as daily Practice shews us.)

It is a Common Symptom for Persons in a *Faundice* to be afflicted with Violent Pains of their Belly, resembling *Colick Pains*; and indeed, they are truly such in fresh *Faundices*; because the want of Bile in the Intestines, makes the Chyle *Viscid*, and such a Fluid is very Windy, and Inflates us: But in such who have frequent returns of *Faundice* Fits, the Case is otherwise, to wit, the Compactness of the Liver, which impedes a free Return of the *Venal* Blood from the *Porta*, occasions the fulness of these Vessels, and Consequently a Dilatation of them; and if they are much distended, Pain will arise from this Solution of Continuity: Be as it will, these Trou-
blesome

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blesome Sensations must be remedied by Medicines adapted to the Reigning Cause, before we venture on *Anti-Ictericks*; because these *Spasms* draw the Duct from the *Liver* to the *Intestines* into Consent, and cannot be open'd without premising proper Remedies; after which the Physician may proceed to *Aperients*, as I have remark'd in Practice, being taught thus to do from the Learned Dr. *Willis*.

In a Person whose *Intestines* have slipped into the *Scrotum*, and thus produce an *Hernia Intestinalis*; before we offer to reduce them, Care must be taken to remove all Obstacles of that Reduction, to wit, the *Fæces*, the *Urine*, or *Inflammation* in the Adjacent Part around the Process; for otherwise, the Force we would be oblig'd to use in the Reduction, would Bruise the *Intestine*, and perhaps endanger a *Gangrene*, and Death.

Venereal Persons, whose *Palate* is ulcerated, much more such whose Bones are Carious there, require the Grand Apparatus of a Salivation to Cure them of this Symptom; but yet we find such a Method of Cure of ill Consequence to such as labour under this Circumstance; because, the vast Solution of Continui-

ty encreas'd by the Swelling of the Part; and also the Quantity of Humours carried that way with Violence, both Contribute to encrease this Evil instead of remedying it; and when the Salivation is ended, 'tis well if we can prevent the Deformity usual upon such a Mistake; Whereas if the Part can be dexterously cloath'd with Flesh, though we were sure it would re-appear in some time, if left in this Condition, yet then a Salivation becomes of great Use, and both ought to be, and is, with Ease attempted.

In like Manner, to attempt the Cure of a Cough from a *Lues* would be Vain and Fruitless, without first attempting the Cure of its Original; for the Symptom would constantly Repullulate, and never be Cur'd. But, as above, we have known a Gentle Salivation take the Cause off, after which the Cough was soon reliev'd.

It may be deem'd a Caution of little use, which *Nic. Piso de Partu* has inculcated, to such as have not Practis'd, when he advises concerning *Women in Labour*, That before the Birth, Care must be taken to Evacuate the *Urine*; because otherwise, a *Rupture* of the *Bladder*, or of its *Sphincter*, as *Lonce knew*, may ensue;

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sue; both which become Incurable Evils; and Particularly if *Women have a Stone in the Bladder*, and be with Child, 'tis necessary to take the Stone away before the Birth, otherwise the Bladder would be Wounded, and bring on a quick Exit.

In the *Iliack Passion*, two Symptoms Indicate Evidently, *Pain* and *Costiveness*; if we should attempt to relieve the *Asstriction* by *Catharticks*, or *Suppositories*, or by any other Means, we should never retain them; and moreover, the encrease of Pain by this Means, would raise the very Symptoms we complain of; so that we are Necessitated to relieve the Pain first, after which the other may be attempted with Ease: Indeed if the *Iliack Passion* should be a small advance of the *Colick* only, I should Advise blending the Medicines together, as has been noted above on that Head; but as the Case is put here, 'tis not safe according to the Sentiments of All.

If any one is afflicted with a *Stone in the Bladder*, and at the same time with an *Ulcer* there; What Hopes can be given the Patient, of relieving him of his *Ulcer*, 'till the Removal of the *Stone*?

And therefore *Litbotomy* becomes here Necessary; and then if the *Ulcer* have not entrench'd on the Muscular Coat of the *Bladder*, as there is great Reason to suspect, if the Pain be Violent, a Feverishness accompany, and they be infested with continual Watchings; as also, if they can't contain any Quantity of Urine without violent Pain: If, I say, this Accident attend not, then it also succeeds often well enough; particularly if their Blood be not Cachectical; or at least Care has been taken to amend the *Species* of *Cacochymy* reigning, by proper Evacuations and Alteratives, before the Operation.

If a Woman in *Child-Bed* should be seiz'd with a *Dysentery*, *Willis* Observes judiciously, that if we should attempt the Cure of the *Dysentery*, we destroy our Patient; for, says he, by suffering the *Dysentery* to go forward, we by this means keep on foot the Critical Flux of the *Lochia*, and promote it gently; (and I add, we only become Weak by it;) whereas by Curbing the *Dysentery*, we also curb this Natural and Critical Flux, and raise Dangerous Commotions by the Suppression, and by the Retention of the
Mor-

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Morbifick *Miasms* within us; I shall hope to know how far the *Cayenne Root* (or *Wood*) may obviate this Difficulty, for if it should not affect the *Lochia*, what Comfort would a Case (which is one of the most difficult in Practice) receive by it?

Let it be stated, that Persons under the *Small-Pox*, are attack'd with the Dangerous Symptom of a Large *Hæmorrhage*, if you would endeavour to give *Expulsives*, you ruin the Patient by encreasing the *Hæmorrhage*; and therefore such Medicines as arrest this Flux, are first, and only to be administred, and the Consideration of the Expulsion is to be totally neglected: I would not however here be understood to speak against Diet or Medicines which support the Strength and Spirits, because I am very certain, that *Restoratives*, and *Expellers*, are not *Convertible Terms*.

If a Person be afflicted with a *Large Stone in the Ureters*, the Indication arising, is to expell it, being a *Superfluous* and *Extraneous* Body; but as that in the present Supposition becomes Impossible, therefore Expulsion is Dangerous in a *Reduplicative Sense*: But if we Consider
the

the Affair on the other Hand, and apply Remedies proper to enlarge the Ureters, the Stone then moves; so that *Barbette* saying, *Calculus -- magnus non movendus*, only must mean 'till *Emollients*, *Laxants*, *Anodynes*, and *Dilaters* of the Passages have been us'd, as the learned *Commentator* has it: And thus it falls out, That total Suppressions may be remedied, if after the Passages are enlarg'd, *Diureticks*, &c. are us'd.

Women in *Child-bed* often labour under a *Phlegmon in the Uterus*, from a *Retention of the After-birth*, which Disorder is a most Dangerous Case; if we attack the Disease on the wrong Hand, we shall not be able to gain our Point; and although it appear evidently, that the *Phlegmon* ought first to be remedied, being the most dangerous *Symptom*, yet as 'tis Impossible to Conquer it without expelling the *Secundine*, that must be first done before we attempt the Cure of the *Phlegmon*, because the *Phlegmon* is augmented by this *Retention*, and as it may be easily remov'd, we ought to begin from that Hand; for we see that the *Phlegmon* is fatally cherished by this Accident.

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A Lady of my acquaintance, had for some time labour'd under a *Suppression of the Menses*, which she had so much neglected, 'till at last a *Cystis* bred on the Stomach, which, containing Blood, broke, and spued a vast Quantity into the Cavity, and produc'd a Vomiting and Purging of Blood, which brought her to the very Jaws of Death (being by Weakness become incapable of any thing, and reduc'd to a total Insensibility;) when we had curb'd this Flux, and restor'd her to a degree of Strength, so that she was inclin'd to rise, she was, (and indeed so was I) surpriz'd to find a *Hemiplegia* on the Right side; and the more, because to offer at any Remedies proper for the Palsy, was to endanger a fresh Flux of Blood; and upon Trial of *Antiparalyticks*, she complain'd of intolerable Smartings in her Stomach, and therefore they were forbore for some time, 'till we had Reason to believe, the Orifice was well clos'd, and then they were given in small Quantities at a time, by which Means she recover'd a tolerable Degree of Strength, and walk'd Stoutly, but with a little Halt, which serv'd her as a *Memento*, to guard against the

the

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the Danger she would be under if a Relapse should happen, which I recover'd her twice of since; and I perceive she has since paid Nature's Debt by a third Relapse.

In a *Vomiting of Blood*, then it may be esteem'd necessary to slight *the Load the Stomach bears*, 'till the Vessel is quite shut; because the *Syncope's* and Sickness happen not so much from the *Saburra*, as from the Quantity daily disembogued; first then shut the Vessel, and you may at your Leisure rid the Stomach of its Contents, by gentle *Lenients*, which leave a Restraining Quality behind them.

In like manner it would be a Preposterous procedure, to order *Antiparalyticks* in an *Hæmoptoe*; though the spitting might, in some Measure, take its Rise from a *Palsy*; for thus you would do more disservice, by the Aperient Remedies, to the Breach, than could be easily retriev'd; which however, when clos'd for some time, the *Palsy* may afresh be attack'd with safety, if the Agent be prudent: And if the *Bronchiæ* are loaded with Blood, yet are we oblig'd to have a superior Regard to the Breach than to the Quantity lodg'd, unless there be dan-

Causes and Cures. 125

danger of Suffocation by the prodigious Quantity; for then, as *Sylvius*, p. 122. very justly observes, 'tis to be Expecto- rated; for he tells us, *Sanguis nunquam e Pulmonibus Expectorandus, nisi quando Suffocationis periculum adest*; by which is meant, that the *Bronchia* are then so overcharg'd with their Contents, as that the Air can have no free Ingress; and this Quantity, from whence is the Suffo- cation, as a necessary Effect, indicates Depletion, though upon very great Dis- advantages in its Sequel; which however are balanc'd perchance with Safety, tho' Late and Doubtful.

Morton, L. 3. *Phthisiol. C. 9.* mentions a Consumption, from an Obstruction of the *Menses*, which he relieves prudently, by first Curing the Consumption; and then, when a good degree of Strength is re- cover'd, try proper *Emmenagogues*; and this Proceedure is Conformable to what *Forestus*, L. 28. Obs. 5. inculcates, when he says, *Empiricum est Menses in Extenu- atâ provocare niti*. The same may be said of a Consumption from a *Chlorosis*, because the *Chalybeates*, proper for the Latter, would not be of Service; nay, would wonderfully Prejudice the Ulcer,

or

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or at least the *Fibres* of the *Lungs* by their *Astriction*.

A *Dropsy*, which has succeeded a *Quartan Ague*, need not be remedied 'till the *Quartan* is taken off; nay, 'tis Certain, that the *Catharticks* given for the Abundant *Cacochymy* would re-produce the *Ague* cur'd by the *Bark*; nor should we proceed to the Cure of the *Dropsy*, *Anasarca* I mean, 'till some time after the *Ague* has vanish'd; in which there is no apparent Hazard, tho' it should remain after the *Ague* is Cur'd: However, it is to be remark'd, that I am here only speaking concerning the Method of Cure by *Catharticks*, for if they are not Indicated, there is no Contrariety of Indications; but the *Bitters*, the *Volatile*, the *Fixt Salts*, requir'd by the *Dropsy*, may be blended even with the *Cortex*, between which there is plainly an Analogy of Operation, as far as Practice, Reason, and Experiment can inform us.

An ulcerated Gland of the *Lungs*, may at last erode a *Vessel* by the Acrimonious Salts of the Part, and produce an *Hæmoptoe*, from whence springs the *Ambrosial Liquor*, and destroys us quickly; the *Ulcer* may reign long without any
percep-

Causes and Cures. 127

perceptible Prejudice: But this *Flux* brings us into immediate Hazard; we are then oblig'd to neglect the Balsamick Mixtures, 'till we have quell'd this Flux, and then may, as before, go on with our *Deterfives* for the Ulcer, if they will avail, for this is a Desperate Case, and seldom succeeds.

In Case a *Gout* has fatally lurk'd within our Veins, 'till we are brought to a very low Condition, as was said in the *Menses*, above; it would be very Injudicious to endeavour at the proper Internal, or External stimulating Remedies, 'till the Patient is brought to his Spirits and can well enough bear such Tormenting Applications, especially as the Case requires; after which they become Necessary, in order to establish, at least, a broken Health, if no better Chance will ensue from thence.

In a *Tremor Senilis*, from a *Weakness of Spirits*, and an Irregular Motion from thence; we need make no Application to the Irregular Motion, 'till we have first invigorated the Patient, after which the Motion may cease by easy Measures, or perhaps of its own Accord; for the Chief Difficulty here, is, that 'tis doubtful

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ful whether the Age of the Person will ever admit of such a degree of Strength, as equally to Contract the Muscles, or inflate them with so full a Stream as formerly; for according to *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 39. S. 2. ὅσα δ' αὖν αὐτέοισι (πρεσβύταις) χρόνια νοσήματα γένηται, τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσχει.

In *Gonorrhæa's*, which is a Case too Common to instance in, 'tis too usual for *Empiricks* to proceed to *Agglutinating*, and *Stryptick* Remedies too hastily, which close the gaping Mouths of the Ulcer before the Part is fully deterg'd and mundified, which is making good the Proverb of Locking the Devil within to very dangerous Purposes, as appears by the Pains some time after, where, by such a Neglect, what might have been easily remedied, now becomes a Work only fit for an *Æsculapius*.

In an *Angina*, where there is danger of a Suffocation, we must neglect all Remedies for it, and prepare to ward against the δευτέρως *agens*; this Symptom arising from the Stagnating Quantity, by having Recourse to the *Laryngotomia*, which may so safely; and so easily be attempted; and then we are at Leisure to pro-

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proceed as before, by proper Applications for the Violent Inflammation; which once Cur'd, we may then reunite the Interstice of the Cartilage.

As before I took notice, that a *Quartan* and a *Dropsy*, must separately, and at different Times be regarded, it will be easy to conclude, That whatever *Fever* Co-incides with an *Anasarca* *Dropsy*, we must, à *Fortiori*, be more Intent when the *Fever* is more Dangerous; only I shall take the Liberty to desire you to call to mind what I have said above, in the *Dropsy* and *Hætick*.

And. Schmitzius de Catarrho Observes, that the Irritation must be allay'd in a *Defluxion* before any regard be had to the Aperture of the *Glands*, by first using, after Evacuations, *Incrassants*, and such as Curb the *Flux*; and lastly, such as strongly bung up the Passages.

I make bold to add to this Treatise, a Letter from my Friend, with my Answer annex'd, which has Relation to these Advances.

Vir Egregie,

NCESSITUDO, quæ diu nobis interfuit, mihi Animum addit, Concilium de morbo desperato amici mihi perchari, rogare. Hic longo a Tempore Compotationi Vini Rhenani nimis indulgere solebat; tandem, uti moris est, Ingluviei pœnas dabat; quia primò Intestinorum Spasmi sat molesti ipsum infestabant; subsecutæ sunt Vomitiones horrendæ, quæ Humorū Quantitatem sat largam expresserunt; Temporis Progressu Symptomata hæc Paralyfin, Hemiplegiam dictam, introduxerunt.

Quàm succinctè rem perstrinxi, Tè- que rogo, ut, per Veredarium, communices, quæ utilia hoc in Casu reperisti; mèque Tibi multum devincies, &c.

J. G.

Dunelm. Sept.
8vo. 1708.

Vir

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Vir Clarissime,

W G R O T I tui Statum, ex A-
nimo tuo, seriò perpendi; Quòd
de me, præ urbanitate antiquâ,
benè sentias, habeo tibi Gratias.

Libenter Tibi, quæ utilia, Rebus sic
Stantibus, plerùmque novi, pro meâ Consue-
tudine, impertiam.

Assumptorum Effectus nimidò plus calles,
quàm ut te fugiat Vinum Rhenanum Sale
sât abundè scatere Tartareo; Hujuscemo-
di Potus, ab Ingluvie crebrâ, Particulas
suas Salinas, non solummodò in intestinis,
quinetiam in Sanguinis Sinu recondit; &
ita Succum nervosum perindè ac Liquida
omnia secreta corrumpit: Ex quibus ma-
nifestum est, Spasmos tandèmque Hemiple-
giam invadere.

Ortum ducunt Spasmi ab Acido Vini Sale
in Cellulis Intestinorum Membranaceis ho-
spitante; quod illic multùm stimulat, in-
dèque Dolores Colicos (ex usu frequentiori
Vinorum Acidorum, magnam partem adul-
teratorum, passim obvios) parit.

Quod ad Hemiplegiam, non mirum est
morbum hunc succedere; Quoniam Liquo-
ris deglutiti Aciditas nimia Fluidum
Animale coagulat; hinc fit, quòd Motus

ejus testudineus fiat, ut et moles ejusdem, præ Cohæſionis vehementiâ, nimium grandis evadat, quàm ut Nervos subeat; hinc procul omni dubio Introitus tandem præcluditur omnis, Paralyſisque, Dictum factum, in Medium affertur.

Spasmos Vomitus conſequitur, ex eo quòd Spiritus (hucusque in quibusdam Canaliculis in orbem lati) in ventriculi Parietes, musculosque Abdominis per Ἀταξίαν flectantur.

Sine Dubio te non fugit (modò Rem, uti ſentio, probè teneam) quí progrediendum eſt: Acidum quippè ubi ubi Ἀλλοιωτὴν postulat; Spasmi Opiata exigunt; tandemque Obſtruçtio, in nervis defixa, defodienda ſupereſt; aſt prout Indican- tia non inter ſe convenient, cautè admodum progrediendum eſt. Quod ad me, Infuſo Rhabarbarato Ægroti ventriculum Emundarem; ubi hoc egerim, præ Spasmodum vehementiâ & Fluidi Aciditate, Opiata cum Teſtaceis, ſimul cum Salibus volatilibus vel Aperitiuis parcâ in Doſi commiſcerem; tandemque victoriâ, in Symptomata urgentia, reportatâ, Aperientia aliquantò audaciùs præſcriberem.

Tibi,

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*Tibi, vir Egregie, profectò ex Amicitia
nexu morem gessi; et, ut nil infaus-
tò mo-
liaris, Deum veneror, &c.*

E. S.

D A B A M

Novicæstri super
Tinam 4to Idu-
um 7bris 1708.

Having thus rambled through a large Field of Examples, I must take Notice, that all Authors don't agree too well on these Heads, as shall appear by an Example or two I have reserv'd for that Purpose; I remember *Waleus* p. 18. *Method. Medend.* informs us, that *Watchings* in an *Inveterate Dropsie*, are not to be reliev'd by *Opiates*; his Words are, *Accidunt in quibusdam desperatis morbis ejusmodi Symptomata, quorum Sublationem mors presso sequitur pede. Laborat quis Hydrope Inveterato, accedant in fine vigiliæ perpetuæ; has qui narcoticis medicamentis curare velit, ille ægrotum jugulat*; and yet *Dr. Willis* orders *Opiates* for the *Watching* in a *Tympanitis*, which is no other than an *Hydrops Omentalis*.

K 3

In

Tibi,

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In like manner some will have it, that Women with Child should not be Cur'd, if afflicted with a *Gonorrhœa*, which *Morriceau* Observes may be Cur'd, though it were advanc'd into a *Lues*, and even by a Salivation; however he Confines this Cure to the Six first Months only.

In an *Hernia* and *Dropsy*, *Forestus* advises *Catharticks*, and *Glysters*, and yet certainly the *Hernia* is prejudic'd thus, &c.

How necessary would it be for Physicians to be able to arrive at some Certainty on these Emergencies, where Life seems to hang upon so small a Point, I think will by this time be Evident to any discerning Person.

And how we shall be able to comprize so necessary Methods, as will easily obviate these real Difficulties, must be the Subject of a few following Lines; which the Ancients have best of all delineated, although they seem'd unhappy enough in adjusting of them.

It must then be observed, that where the Diseases which are Contrary to each other are so in an Eminent degree; and that you find the Consequences, attending upon the Cure of it one way, are dismal; and

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on the other hand not so ill; for here we must suppose, the Physician well skill'd in the Motion of Diseases; If, I say, we find (by strict Examination) that more dangerous Consequences supervene by one manner of Curing than by the other, it would be Madness not to chuse the lesser Evil, and begin the Cure on that Side (which neglected, is Capable to produce the most fatal Train of Symptoms) without having any Regard at all to the Lesser Evil, 'till we have Conquer'd the Greater; so far, as that we have brought it to a Small Excess, if not a Level: Which shall be my next Consideration.

Diseases which are Contrary to each other, and whose Consequences on either manner of Proceedure, are either nearly equal, or really upon a Balance, there must be regard had to both Diseases, in Proportion to the Indicant. But we shall proceed to produce Examples on this Head, in order to be able to make a better Judgment; and, as before, shall draw a suitable Conclusion from thence.

Patients may be seiz'd with a Symptomatical *Diarrhœa* when they are afflicted with a *Pleurisy*; in this Case *Forestus* observes very justly, *L. 16. Obs. 46.* That

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if we give *Pectorals* for the Cough, for promoting Expectoration, and *Restringents* for the Flux, the Latter Acts in Contravention to the Former; for the *Restringents* make the Cough stick close to the *Bronchie*, whilst the *Pectorals* also Encrease the *Diarrhæa*, so that there is almost equal Hazard on either Hand: However, the Pleurisy being *Prior*, and the main Point under Consideration, we must so promote the Expectoration, from whence our Recovery depends chiefly, as however to keep the *Diarrhæa* from being Immoderate; and therefore we are oblig'd to blend *Pectorals*, and even *Opiates* sometimes together, or at different Seasons, as shall seem necessary to the Agent, or as the Symptoms require it.

I have elsewhere shew'd (according to *Schmiedius*, p. 148.) how, at one and the same time, a *Palsy*, and an *Immoderate Flux of the Menses*, may be remedied by administering the Decoction of the Bark of *Seville Oranges*, especially if Unripe, which Acts as an *Aperient*, by its *Aromatick* Parts, and as a *Styptick*, by its *Acerbity*: Now it becomes necessary to Cure the *Menses*, because they

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they weaken extremely; as also to open the Passages of the Nerves; because this, by Propagation, might endanger the Brain, and bring on more fatal Disorders: However, the *Menses* being the more Immediate Evil which is to be remedied, a greater regard must be had to it, but not so much as to neglect the Palsy; and if the Flux be very violent, the Balance is chang'd in Proportion, as has been said above, in a Case nearly Similar to this.

'Tis usual for a *Flux of the Menses* to attend *Malignant Fevers*; the Blisters, the Volatile or Fixt *Alexipharmacks* are prejudicial in this Flux, and therefore gentle *Stypticks* must be blended along with them, in order to keep the *Menses* from becoming more Immoderate; however, the Contrariety is evident from hence, That *Stypticks* in too large a Quantity, would conglutinate the Blood and hinder a *Crisis*; and the *Antifebrile Alexipharmacks* &c. will attenuate the Blood and Juices so much, as to give it too free an *Exit* through the Vessels, and Encrease the *Flux*; and since the Danger on either Hand is *in equilibrio*, we must have

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have regard to both Indications at one and the same time.

The like must be asserted, *If a Woman with Child be seiz'd with a Fever*; because the Subsequent Symptom in View, as I have hinted at above, may attack your Patient, and you are as much oblig'd to prevent it, as to Cure it if present; and as therefore an *Abortion*, with all its Symptoms of vast Effusions of Blood, &c. may ensue, 'tis Common Prudence to blend *Stypticks* along with your *Antifebriles*, in such Proportion as the Case requires, as has been just spoke in the Case of the *Menses* and a *Fever*.

If a Patient is afflicted with a *Diarrhœa*, and the *Menses* at the same time, it becomes necessary to blend *Opiates* for the Flux, along with *Emmenagogues*, to promote the *Menses*, and which I have done with so easy a Compound as *The-riaca Andromachi*, effectually; as also very lately in a Gentlewoman, who, upon the Suppression of her *Lochia*, by Cold, and endeavouring to suckle her Child, fell into a *Diarrhœa*, and other Symptoms of Faintness, Cold Sweats, Short Breath, &c. and by this one Medicine,
mix'd

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mix'd in a proper *Fulap*, the Symptoms and *Diarrhæa* gradually ceas'd, and the *Lochia* as gradually return'd, to the Satisfaction of a dismay'd Spouse.

The *Variolæ*, or *Measles*, and the *Menses*, often concur to the Immediate Danger of Unfortunate Ladies; there is an equal Hazard on either Hand; because, if the *Menses* are suffer'd to run, they hinder any Regular Eruption of the *Pustules*, from whence certain Death ensues; and if you promote the Eruption, by proper Internals, you fatally augment the Flux of the *Menses*; so that 'tis not easy to determine from what Quarter the *Grim Monarch* attacks you most to disadvantage: And from hence it must follow, that our Guard must be kept with equal Force on both Hands; and we must Co-order *Expellers* and *Opiates*, and suffer them to make good their Quarters.

An *Inflammation of the Brain*, along with a *Dispirited Condition*, may meet in one Patient, as I have experienc'd, in a Fever. To Cure the Inflammation, Bleeding would be absolutely Necessary, in order to deplete the Vessels so far, as that gentle *Aperients*, added to *Watry Liquors*,

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quors, may dissolve the *Coagulum* stagnating in the Capillary Fibres of the *Meninges*, and push it into Motion, and thus relieve the Inflammation; but the *Want of Spirits* will be so much worsted by this Proceedure, that it will not be possible for them to survive it: From whence it follows, that Evacuation Cures the Disease, but Destroys the Patient: However, if it be well manag'd, and gradually done, and in such Proportion as may not put it beyond the Power of *Cardiac* Medicines to support the Spirits, it must be attempted, and will often succeed, as we have known.

Morton seem'd to be aware of the Necessity of blending Contraries, when he Inculcates the administering the *Bark* along with *Alexipharmacks*, at such time as the *Remissions* began to be dark, and almost imperceptible, and when it was not easy to say, whether the Fever was *Remittent* or *Continual*; by this Commixture of Medicines, he seems to aim at Expulsion of share of the Offending Matter, which may perhaps judiciously enough be attempted at this Time, when the Parts begin to separate in the Urine, and some degree of Concoction is

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is commenc'd, and the *Bark* would Re-
unite the remaining Part to the Blood;
but as to the Quantity of either, the
Physician, or Attendant, must be ap-
priz'd of what I have already enter'd in-
to a detail upon.

We find nothing more Common, than
for Women after Labour, to be seiz'd
with griping and wringing Pains in the
Hypogastrick Region, which the Females
have entituled *After-Pains*; as I take it,
the *Uterus* now Vomits out, as *Borellus*
has it, what it has retain'd for Nine
Months, which every one, who has seen
a *Fetus* in the Womb, knows, has been
prodigiously enlarg'd in every Species of
Dimension; if the Contraction of this
Organ is vivid and forcible, what won-
der if Pains arise from Contents, which
in short Periods are too bulky for the
Containing Vessels under the present
Supposition? If then, these Pains be
Violent, they produce dangerous Sym-
ptoms; and to Curb them 'twould be
Fruitless to have Recourse to *Morriceau's*
Trifling Mixture of Oil of *Almonds*,
and *Syr. Limonium*; but *Opiates* become
even Necessary, which however affect
the 'Critical Flux of the *Lochia*, from
whence

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whence also Symptoms equally dangerous supervene, as all must know : What then remains to be done, but to give *Emmenagogues* and *Opiates* in such Proportions and at such Times, as the Directions on the *Quantity* and *Time* have sufficiently instructed us above ?

I knew a Gentlewoman, who after her Labour fell into a Fever, from the Suppression of her *Lochia*, which befell her from Domestick Troubles we shall supersede the mention of. In a small time a Frenzy seiz'd her ; I took such Measures as were most Eligible, according to my Judgment ; but what gave me the utmost Concern, was, this *Phrenzy*, and this *Suppression* ; if I gave *Opiates* to allay the *Commotion of the Spirits*, I added to the Original Cause (the *Suppression* ;) if I gave strong *Hystericks*, and *Emmenagogues*, to promote the Natural Flux, I endanger'd the Encrease of the *Commotion* and all its Symptoms, in an Eminent Manner : Having then duly weigh'd what would befall this Unfortunate Woman on either Hand ; 'twas Easy for me to discern that I had no Choice, but to *Co-order Contraries*, and accordingly I succeeded sooner than Expectation, with

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a *Præscription* in which were *Hystericks* and *Opiates*, Artfully blended and shifted, as the Circumstances obliged me.

We often have *Violent Astrictions* in *Fevers*, which are not reliev'd without strong *Catharticks*; now any one, moderately vers'd in Practice, must be appriz'd, that a *Cathartick* of Force carries *Deleterious Particles* into the *Juices*, which as sensibly affect our *Fibres*, as the *Blood*; so that a Train of Prejudicial Consequences are immediately introduc'd; and yet if we don't remove this Accident, the Head becomes a Lodgment for a fatal Plenitude of Humours, from whence spring *Phrenzies*, *Coma's*, and many more Symptoms, which threaten Ruin: From which it follows, how inevitable an Obligation we lie under, to *Remedy this Retention*, as much as we are Constrain'd to ward the Consequences by other Medicines, proper for the Symptoms we have Reason to fear will supervene.

A *Dropsy* in a *Woman with Child*, by which I mean an *Anasarca*, must be attacked with such *Evacuations* of *Emetics*, *Catharticks*, and *Diureticks*, as by no Means accord with *Pregnancy*; and yet

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yet to suffer it to Reign, would so endanger *Abortion*, that whenever the Child begins to grow weighty, the *Lax Uterus* could not retain the Load; a Mean then is to be observed; we must Cure the Dropsy, and Strengthen the Retentive Faculty, which may be safely done; but which would, we see, be Dangerous to Neglect: Hence these Evacu-
tions are to be attempted, and yet with such Caution, that the Danger in View must be warded by *Corroborating* and *Styptick* Medicines, at proper Seasons.

Hysterick Fits are an usual Consequence of a *Suppression of the Lochia*; 'tis not now longer a Doubt, that the Immediate Cause of them are a Tumultuous Motion of the Spirits, in which the *Nerves* are also concern'd, and short-
ten'd; for if they are any where fill'd with the *Fluidum Nervorum*, their Dimension in Breadth shortens them: In this complicated Case then, we must, as in other Cases above, blend *Emmenagogues* and *Opiates*; without which, Consequences on either Hand would be Tedious or Dangerous; I can't however here Affirm, there is equal Hazard from the *Fits* as from the *Suppression*; but
notwith-

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notwithstanding the Excess on the Side of the *Lochia*, yet the other is not so Inconsiderable, as to stand neglected, as every Mature Judgment may know by the *Prognostick* of it.

The last Scene in a *Phthisis* is a *Diarrhæa*, which is truly *Colliquative*, since the State of the *Fluids* and *Solids* are irrevocably disorder'd: However, since a Physicians Business extends it self even to an *Euthanasia*, we must Carefully Consider how far we can assist; and here occur the same Considerations as have been inculcated above, concerning the *Diarrhæa* in a *Pleurisy*; for the *Ulcer* should ouze as long as possible, without which Life is no longer protracted; and when the *Diarrhæa* seizes, this subsists no longer: Hence, in order to Continue the Spitting, the *Diarrhæa* must be check'd; but the very means apply'd on this Head, by an unlucky Chance, discontinue the Expectoration; so that we must mingle *Pectorals* and *Stypticks*, or *Opiates* together, in order to gain our Point: Of which enough.

If a Woman in Child-bed is seiz'd with a *Cholera*, whilst her *Lochia* are yet upon her, the same Difficulties arise as

L when

when a *Diarrhœa* seizes; for the *Cholera* requires gentle Promotion for some considerable Time; after which, nothing so effectually relieves as *Opiates*; but the Administration of them is Injurious to the Natural Flux, and the Neglect of them to the *Cholera*: They must then be given, because the *Cholera* is more immediately Mortal; therefore give them Compounded with *Uterine* Medicines, where Regard will be had to both Indicators, though not equally, because the Motion of the *Lochia* includes less Danger for the Present.

If the *Lochia* should be follow'd with the *Small-Pox*, every common Capacity must know the Danger; and as I have spoke before of the *Menses* and *Small-Pox* conjoin'd, so the Measures here are Analogous; and as Dr. *Willis* judiciously observes, *Frana Lochiis, variolis Stimulor adhibe*, by *Opiates* with *Hystericks*, and *Expellers*.

Pains in a dejected State of Spirits, require *Opiates*, with *Cordial* Medicines, to support and alleviate; the *Opiates* alone would arrest that Motion of the Spirits which is Congenial to Nature, and hinder their free Secretion, and

Con-

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Consequently lessen their Quantity; from which Diminution, the State from dispirited, becomes Languid, and at last totally Enervated, which Mischiefs are obviated by proper *Cardiacks*, so that both Ends are answered, because Indicated.

If the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, and a *Diarrhœa*, or *Bloody Urine*, should seize your Patient together, those Expelling and Opiate Medicines so often inculcated, become Necessary to further the Eruption of the *Pustules*, and Check the *Fluxes*; for unless they are Moderate, we must have regard to both, and at one and the same time; because the Symptoms are nearly Equal in their Degree of Motion and Tendency, which however must be left to the Agents Practical Judgment.

Spasms in a depressed State, are Diseases indicating Contrary Remedies; the First requiring *Opiates*, and the Latter *Attenuants*; the first *Species* Arrests the Motion, and the Latter Augments it: But as Judgment can't be pass'd on whether Side the greatest Hazard Balances, therefore we must co-mingle as occasion requires.

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Dropfical Women, who labour under a *Continual Flux of the Menses*, receive no Advantage from *Stypticks*, and Damage from *Catharticks*; we must then give such *Purgatives* as will leave an *Astriction* behind them, or such *Astringents* as will *Evacuate*; for as neither, alone, have any Effects that are of Service, so they must be co-order'd, as Experience has often convinc'd me. I speak of such a *Dropfy* as will receive Benefit from *Catharticks*, viz. an *Anasarca*.

I remember a Case mention'd by *Sir David Hamilton*, in the 33d page, of a Woman who labour'd under a *Diarrhœa*, a *Vomiting*, and a *Continual Flux of the Menses*, along with a *Faundice*; he justly remarks, that the *Astringents* useful for the *Fluxes*, were Prejudicial to the *Faundice*, and therefore Co-prescrib'd *Aperients* and *Astringents* (to wit, an *Aperient Apozem* and Powder, and *Spaw Water*, which *Astringes*) with Success.

A *Humid and Spitting Asthma*, may be join'd in with *Watchings*, and a *Diarrhœa*, which we have reliev'd with *Pectorals* and *Opiates* fitly prescrib'd; for as the *Pectorals* are Lenient, they promote the Flux; and as the *Opiates* Condense,
or

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or Fix our Humours, they were Prejudicial to the Expectoration; hence the Medicines were Contrary; but as the Danger was Equal on each Quarter, therefore neither was to be neglected.

Although I am well enough appriz'd, That what I have already observ'd may be sufficient to convince the Reader of the *Verity* of the *Maxim* adduc'd: Notwithstanding, since History's are very Instructive and Convincing, I hope it is not Amiss to bring farther Proofs, if we Consider for whose sakes this Treatise is Compil'd; and more Particularly, since every New Change of a Disease in Complications affords fresh Instruction; and therefore I Crave the Readers Patience a little farther.

If an *Hæmoptoe* should be accompany'd with a *Phlegmatick Saburra* in the *Lungs*, giving Inciding *Pectorals* re-promotes the Spitting of Blood; and *Opiates*, or *Astringents* for the *Hæmoptoe*, Check the Spitting of the Phlegm Lodg'd, and we shall be in danger of Choaking (for our Breath will shorten in proportion to the Quantity which ought to be spit up) and therefore we must Artfully blend the Medicines, so as the Blood may not ouze, and

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yet the Phlegm may be expectorated; which though a difficult Point, yet is obtainable by a Prudent Practitioner.

If a Person is afflicted with a *Large Stone*, and a *Dropſy*; Purgatives for the *Dropſy* would endanger Inflammations of the Kidneys; and Watry Liquors for the Stone, would encrease the *Dropſy*; but both are Dangerous, and in a near Proportion, therefore are we to administer ſuch Medicines as will answer both Intentions.

In the *Small-Pox*; *Watchings*, *Pains*, and *Convulſive Aſthma's*, with the *Lochia*, are not uncommon, and we have ſeen them, with Dr. *Willis*; Opiates and Expellers are Indicated, for there is hazard on both Hands, and in equal Share; hence equal Regard muſt be had to the Indicants, as has been ſufficiently inculcated.

A *Profuſe Hæmorrhage*, join'd to *Great Weakneſs*, are an Unhappy Complication; if the *Hæmorrhage* Continue, the Weakneſs is encreas'd, and Death enfues; if the *Weakneſs* is remedied by Cordial Medicines, the *Hæmorrhage* is kept on Foot: A Neglect of either, however is Dangerous, and each *Indicant* preſſes for Immediate Relief, which is not obtain'd

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tain'd without Artfully blending Contraries, to wit, *Opiates* and *Astringents*, along with *Cordial Remedies*.

Diemerbroeck de Peste, Histor. 33. mentions a Person seiz'd with an *Hæmoptoe* in the *Plague*, which Disease being the most Fatal of it self, wants no Companion join'd to Compleat our Ruin; you may perceive that he treated them with *Astringents* join'd to *Alexipharmacks*, not that any further Advantage, save Time, could have been expected; only as the *Astringents* hinder'd any Critical Motion, they were Useless and Hazardous; and as the *Alexipharmacks* promoted the *Hæmorrhage*, they were Prejudicial; hence not being easy to resolve the Question, where the Greatest Hazard Pinch'd, it was Prudent to co-prescribe these Medicines, and the Event prov'd the Skill of the Physician; for he tells us, that upon Enquiry he found, this was the only Person who recover'd of the *Plague* (then Reigning at *Nimeguen*) that had this Symptom upon 'em.

The same Gentleman mentions, in the same Disease, a Person seiz'd with the *Menses*, and a *Carbuncle* (*Histor. 10.*) he order'd a *Diaphoretico-Styptick Mixture*,
L 4 which

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which in a small time check'd the Symptomatical Flux, and shook off the Deleterious Matter of the *Plague*, and the Carbuncle being an Indicant, no way Concern'd nor Implicated with these Symptoms, was readily separated with a *Pulstess*; and thus this very Difficult Case was happily Conquer'd by a Prudent Commixture of what both Indicants Crav'd.

Pregnants are frequently troubled with *Coughs* and *Aststrictions*; the *Storax-Pills*, good in the Former Symptom, aggravate the Latter; and the Physick commonly us'd in the Latter, Encreases the Irritation and Cough, and Endangers Abortion; hence they ought to be blended, or at proper Seasons be given as occasion urges.

I knew a Lady, who fell into a *Palsy*, by what Accident I don't Remember; she could not then move the Paralytick Part by the *Imperium Anima*; however, often in a Day the Part thus Palsied, would be jerk'd into various Postures, and was Convuls'd; this was, methinks, an odd, and almost unaccountable *Phaenomenon*, that the Spirits should be obstructed in their Course, when voluntary Motion

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Motion was intended, but should give Place to a free Passage from an Irregular Influx: However, all this may well enough be comprehended, if we Consider, That the Quantity of Animal Spirits may have contributed to these Accidents, and also it must follow, that the Fault was *Local*, and that the Nerve was rather *Relax'd* than *Obstructed*; so that if we allow the Quantity of Spirits in an Irregular Influx to that of a Regular and Stated one, to be in a double Proportion, the Relax'd Nerve, however distorted, will, by this doubled Force, be Inflated, and will draw the *Muscles* into Consent, which it will not do without it: I shall here Remark to you, that this Disease ought to have been treated with *Antiparalyticks* and *Opiates*, though the Former might Encrease the Convulsive Motions, and the Latter might have more Relax'd the Part griev'd; yet when discreetly Manag'd, both play their Parts to a Miracle. This Lady having only Consulted me Once, and not having committed herself solely to my Care, I had no more to do than to deliver in an Opinion, which seem'd not, perhaps, to consist with it self, and therefore might, as

is

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is Usual, not be put in Execution; however, having had Recourse, at last, to the *Bath* in *Somerset*, and Remedies *Analogous* to the Former, she return'd in Health: This Case is not so Uncommon however, but that *Galen* and *Salvus* have remark'd it, and *Tb. Bartholin Cent. 4. Hist. Anatom. 3.* as also *Scholtzius Consil. 326.* have related, That a *Palsy* and *Convulsion*, were found alternately in the same Member.

An *Erysipelas* on the *Pudenda*, and the *Lochia*, have been known to subsist in a Gentlewoman; the Medicines and Evacu-
ations indicated by the Fever, in the Former, could not be suppos'd to agree with the Natural Flux, which they contribute to suppress; nor would it have been to her Purpose to have taken *Emmenagogues*, in order to maintain the Natural Flux in its due Quantity: I say, neither of these alone were conducive to gain the Point; however, when judiciously vary'd, as the Circumstances requir'd, no great Wonder she should Escape Ruin.

A *Lethargy*, (and even a *Coma vigil*) is a Disease which Indicates Contraries in its Removal; for being suppos'd to be

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be an *OEdematous* Inflammation, as it is really, the Removal of the State, and *Phlegmon*, don't Co-incide in the Manner; for the State requires Purgatives, which augment the Inflammation; and the Inflammation Indicates Bleeding, which the State allows not of; however both must be attempted in a Sparing and Prudent Quantity, answerable to the Necessity of each Indicant; (and *Riverius* here advises, only gentle Purgatives;) not only do the Evacuants Contra-indicate, but even the Alteratives are Contrary to each other; for the Attenuants requir'd in the State, which is Gross and Phlegmatick, are not Suitable for the Inflammation which they Augment; and therefore, as the Inflammation is somewhat Superior in its *Motion* to the State, we are mostly obliged to use the Means proper to allay it and relieve it; but yet are not Excus'd from giving gentle Attenuants also in a small Degree; nay, in applying the same as Occasion shall require: And for the *Coma vigil*, *Willis* says, *ex Phrenitide & Soporosis mistus est Morbus.*

A *Spitting Asthma* may Afflict our Patient, along with an *Immoderate Flux* of
the

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the Menses, as we have known; where, according to *Hollerius*, *Stypticks* prejudice the *Asthma*, as do also *Opiates*, and the Inciding *Pectorals* Encrease the Flux; 'twere better then to refrain from all Medicines, than to give either alone; and to blend them judiciously, requires and shews the utmost Skill: However, the Quantity of the Remedies for each must be regulated by the Degree of Urgency, of which I have spoke above, and more below shall be said.

A Patient of mine was under a *Consumption*, attended also with a *Fluor Albus*, and a *Colick*: Affairs being in this Posture, 'twas hard to determine from what Quarter Death would first attack her; the *Purgatives*, and *Warm Medicines* proper for the *Colick*, would have encreas'd the *Hætick*, and other Symptoms depending on that, in the *Consumption*; as also the *Stypticks* indicated by the Flux from the *Uterus*, would have injur'd the useful Expectoration of Matter from the Lungs: and the Milk, or however Watry and Smooth Medicines requir'd by the *Hætick* would have encreas'd this *Colick* and worsted the Flux; neither of which Accidents were Eligible;

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Eligible; so that our Choice was plainly no other, than to relieve all Symptoms by answering all Indications, and to leave the Event to Providence.

A *Peripneumony*, or *Pleurisy*, along with the *Lochia*, is a Case of Difficulty; to Bleed you may suppress the *Lochia*, but to Neglect it, your Patient falls under the Weight of the *Inflammation*; to use even the Opiate Medicines proper for the Pain, the *Lochia* are suppress'd: But as the *Inflammation* is Acute, and soon terminates in Death, at least in an *Imposthumation* (whether a *Vomica*, or *Empyema*) and the Suppression may only, possibly, bring on the *Pestis Sororum*, as *Willis* calls the *Puerperal Fever*; we are chiefly to Regard the *Inflammation*, yet by no Means to neglect the Natural Flux, so much as to have no Eye towards it; hence must we mingle Contraries.

I was concern'd for a Young Gentleman, who labour'd under a *Dropsy* and a *Palsy*, and at last *Convulsions*, and a *Phrenzy*; he was very Irregular in his way of Living, having taken prodigious Liberty in drinking Strong Liquors, so long as his Senses were unattack'd; so that

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that it will not be expected I should boast of Success, where 'twas Impossible to give Remedies answerable to the Poison swallow'd, much less to conquer the Diseases already Lodg'd over and above; however, since the Symptoms are not Chymical, nor Fancy'd, but such as really happen'd, I shall faithfully relate, what Indications I believ'd I was to satisfy; and had due Care been taken by the Laborant, I am Convinc'd I should have succeeded. I must by the way observe, this Palsy was not Constant, for one Part of the Day he could move the Palsy'd Members, and the other he could by no means Command them at all: However, by Perswasion he was brought to promise, not to be so profuse in Drinking, which indeed he was not, and his former Disorders gave way according to wish; but returning to his accustom'd Revelling, besides the Return of his *Dropsy* and *Palsy*, he at last fell into this Additional Complication of the *Convulsions* and *Phrenzy*: It may be imagin'd, Care was taken, as soon as Notice was sent, to Order Bleedings and *Opiates*, as well as *Diluters* for the Symptoms which prevailed; but these being Contra-indicated

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cated by the former Circumstances, the Quantity was somewhat Abridg'd, as seem'd Reasonable; however nothing succeeded, which was what I had Prognosticated to the Family, from the Moment I Visited him under this last Scene.

A Patient of mine was very *Dropfical* and *Asthmatical*, and at certain Seasons was afflicted with the *Flowing Hemorrhoids*; the *Catharticks* indicated by the Dropfy, were not admitted by the Flux; and the *Stypticks* for It did not avail for the Dropfy, and even were prohibited in regard of the Asthma: But such Cases are Dangerous, and though we ought to follow a Reasonable Method in such Diseases, yet who knows not how often we fall short in our Aim?

A *Consumption*, attended with an *Ulcer*, a *Heetick Fever*, and a *Macies*, is a Complex Distemper, containing in it self Contrary Indications; for the *Heetick* requires all the *Diluters*, whilst the *Ulcer* requires all the *Exiccant Medicines*: But 'tis difficult to discover from which of the two the Patient receives most Damage, therefore we must make use of Remedies for both, at proper Seasons.

We

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We have seen a Patient troubled with an *Asthma* and *Dropsy*, as also with *Bloody Urine*, from a *Stone*, along with a *Weakness*: To suffer the Blood to run under such a Weak State, would have destroy'd her, as it had before weaken'd her; to Curb it, would have been dangerous to her *Asthma*; so that on either side Destruction was at Hand: We were then principally oblig'd to try to Curb the Flux of Blood, and at the same time make use of such Remedies as were proper for the *Asthma* (I mean gently Inciding *Pectorals*) *Blisters*, though useful for the *Asthma*, yet could not be apply'd, least the *Mictus Sanguineus* should Encrease thereupon.

If a *Violent Head-Ach*, which endangers a *Delirium*, should seize a Woman who has her *Lochia* upon her; to Bleed such a Person would endanger the Suppression of the *Lochia*; and to neglect it, or administer *Uterines*, would Encrease the Pain; from whence we are instructed, that neither alone are of Use, nay, are Dangerous; but that Regard had to the First, by Bleeding, and to the Latter, by *Hysterical Medicines*, succeeded according to Wish, as the

Autho^r.

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Authority of a Learned Practitioner had inform'd me.

In an *Ardent Fever*, where the Pulse is *Eclips'd* and *Small*, 'tis an odd Complication, and as *Etymuller* observes, *Complicati quasi Morbi, Febris & Malignitas*: The Ardency and Plenitude, as well as the Effervescence, require Bleedings proportionable to the Degree they affect the Patient in; but if the Pulse is really Small, and is not the Effect of Oppression, as may easily be Conjectur'd, then the Spirits being few, will not allow of this Management; and on the other Hand, if we give Cordial Medicines to support the Spirits, we shall Encrease the Fever; from whence, as a neglect of either is Dangerous and Destructive; so we are oblig'd to blend our Medicines in such a Manner, as that if there be a Stronger Indicant, more must be order'd for it, than for its Companion; or if they are equal in their Consequences, we must Act with Materials in as Equal Proportion as our Judgment can inform us; where we find a Necessity of either having seen the Practice of some Ingenious and Successful Person, or at least of a Ripe Judgment, e're we attempt to enter upon Practice for our selves.

M

I have

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I have elsewhere observ'd, that an Inflammation of the Kidney, and a Dropsy, do Contraindicate; but if the Inflammation be Violent, and much exceed, in Danger, the Dropsy, it then Indicates alone, not forgetting that your Patient is Dropsical; if only Moderate, then may we answer both Indicants at the same time.

If an *Angina* seize a Woman, whilst she has the *Menstrual Flux* upon her, as *Riverius* and *Dekkers* have it, and we have seen; or if, as *Willis* has it, a *Quinzy*, a *Pleurisy*, or a *Peripneumony* should seize a Woman in Child-bed, whilst her *Lochia* flow, on either side Danger attends your Patient, but more in the Latter Supposition: However, in the first Case, either Bleeding or *Catharticks* are Necessary to evacuate the Plenitude, as also to revulse the Humours from the *Larynx*, and Parts adjacent, lest they should be dangerously impacted there: But whilst we are doing this, we are in danger of introducing some Irregularity in the Menstrual Flux, whether Suppression or Hamorrhage, which are Accidents that may Produce a Regurgitation, or Weakness; however, in either, these

Evacu-

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Evacuations are attempted in Order to obviate the Hazard from a Strangulation which might ensue, and the Flux must be well Ey'd in the mean while, least any Harm follow; notwithstanding in this First Case it appears to me, that there seems to be rather a Complication without much Contrariety in Fact, save as to what may Ensue: but as to the *Lochia* suppress'd, along with *Inflammations*; The Indications co-requir'd, are plainly Contrary in an Eminent Degree; however, Bleedings, *pro re nata*, are indicated, as also proper *Emmenagogues*, to recall the Natural Flux, according to *Axioms*, you will find below, on Critical Cases.

In a *Dropsy*, and an *Epilepsy*, we use Bleeding in regard of the Latter, but this being Prejudicial to the Former, we must be wary how to proportion it; and moreover, the Former requires Purgatives, which are Irritating, and endanger Fits of the *Epilepsy*, as every Practitioner knows; however we must so blend them, and must use them in such Quantities, as the Cases require, because nearly equal Chances ensue from Mismanagement on either Hand; this we have known

to be usual, and we read it in Hippocrates, *Epidem. L. 2. Sect. 5. p. m. 994.*

We have known a *Secondary Fever*, in the *Small-Pox*, reliev'd by Evacuation, as shall be said hereafter; however it is certain, that what the Fever Indicates, the Pustules won't allow of, which I believe all of us have sometimes had the Misfortune to Experience; and it were to be wish'd some Standard Method could be settled here, which would relieve: But I shall deliver my farther Sentiments below on this Head.

Morriceau gives us a Case where there is the utmost Hazard; He tells us, that if an *Inflammation of the Uterus* should seize a Person who has her *Lochia* upon her, we must bleed in the Arm repeatedly, as also in the Foot, to relieve the Inflammation; however, he justly observes the Extraction of Blood, being dangerous, may Suppress the *Natural Flux*, and that therefore we must be sparing in the Quantity; and it is as true, that *Emmenagogues* would Irritate the *Inflammation*, and therefore we must be sparing in their use; since then Caution must be us'd on either Hand, we must be very

Artful

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Artful in our Proceedure, and neither Neglect nor Over-do in either, but must Equally attack both Distempers, with Remedies proper for each Indicant, as Practice and Authority will sufficiently instruct us; by *Bleedings*, *Refrigerants*, proper *Topicks*, as well as *Emmenagogues*, at one and the same time.

If an Inflammation seize on the Lungs, and the Patients are very restless, 'tis necessary to Bleed, and give *Opiates*; but as they are Contraindicated by the Inflammation, because they fix the Humours upon the Part, therefore they are to be given but Sparingly, as *Willis* observes, in his *Pharmaceutice Rational*, p. 191.

I was lately Employ'd by a Lady who labour'd under an *hæterus*, as also a Cough with tough Phlegm, and a *Rheumatick Fever*; the Rarefaction, and Commotion in the Humours, as also the Pains (which here were Excessive) requir'd *Bleedings*, *Diluters* and *Opiates*; but the Jaundice and Cough requir'd inciding *Pectorals*, and *Aperients*; and the Spirits requir'd to be recruited by *Cordials*, which we see are Contrary Indications; and great Cauti-

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on was to be used in this Disease, least the Cooling and Opiate Medicines should fix the Cough, and Encrease the Obstruction in the *Vesicula Fellis*, or its *Ductus*; and least the Aperients should Irritate the Pains, and Augment the Fever; neither of which happen'd; for the Lady recover'd to Admiration, only slow enough, which we ow'd to the Caution we were oblig'd to Steer with in the Case.

La Serna mentions, a Dropsy in a Fever, a Heftick join'd to a Putrid Fever; an Asthmatick Cough, and a Diarrhœa; and an Ardent Fever with a Diarrhœa; all which carry a Contrariety to each other: But as I have already sufficiently inculcated, how we ought to proceed in all such Cases, give me Leave to deliver my Sentiments, according to Promise.

From all these Examples it follows, That where Diseases are Contrary to each other, and therefore require different Procedures, whether they Exceed each other in a Small Degree, or whether it cannot easily be Conjectur'd, how we must begin to attack them; we are oblig'd to mingle Indications

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*dications Equally, or with some greater
Regard to the One, according to the De-
gree of Excess.*

But in more Particular Terms, where-
ever there is a Complication of Distem-
pers, whether they be Consentient, or
Dissentient (which is not always Easy
to determine) we are oblig'd to Co-
order the Contraries, in such a Pro-
portion as that the Greater must be most
regarded; for the Quantity of Remedy
must always Correspond to the Magni-
tude of the Causes: But if one among
the Dissentients be far Superior in Ur-
gency, then the Lesser must be neglect-
ed for a while, that is, so long as 'till
it is nearly Equal with what was the
most Urgent. Thus, If Causes are to
each other as 3. to 3. then must we
attack with full Doses for each: If as
3. to 2. then we must proceed with a full
Dose for the Former, and only 2-3ds
of a Dose for the Latter: But if they
are as 3. to 1. then the Exceeding Cause
(3) must only be regarded, and the Lat-
ter neglected totally, 'till the Greater
becomes to the Lesser, as 1: or 1 to 1,
then may the Lesser (1) also be attacked

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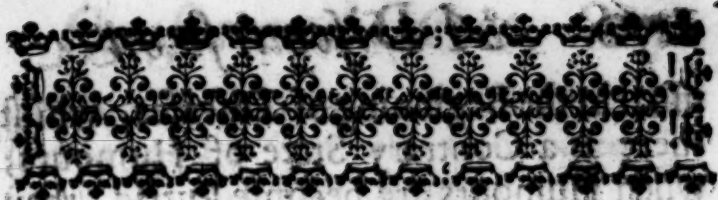
Equally, or, *quàm proxime*, with the Greater.

I am much afraid that I have been too Tedious in this Affair, and some will say, perhaps, too Plain: They who are in daily Practice will easily Excuse the Former Fault; and they, for whose sakes this was chiefly Compil'd, will Pardon the Latter.

My next Head shall turn upon the Management in all Sorts of *Crises*, which shall Conclude this Piece.



ARTICLE



ARTICLE V.

Of the Methods to be used in Critical Cases.

A *Crisis* is term'd by *Joël*, a Battle, a Duel betwixt Nature and the Disease: It appears to me, that *Crudity* is a strict Union of the *Crassamentum* with the *Serum*; and that *Concoction* is an Evaporation of the Aerial Particles included in the *Globuli* of the *Serum*, from whence the *Moles* of the Particles is diminish'd, and the Relative Gravity encreases; from whence happens that Subsidence in the Urine in Critical Cases; moreover, the Glutinosity of our Humours is destroy'd by Putrefaction, and Consequently the Cohesion of Particles; from whence, and the *Moles* diminish'd, the Particles, after Concoction, pass the Minutest Pores with Ease, without the Danger of Creating Inflammatory Obstructions, as is usual

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usual in the Beginning of Diseases, whilst there is a Contrary State of Humours; when Humours are become Putrid, they then acquire some peculiar Power to irritate the Heart, and other Vessels to their Expulsion; and these, I say, appear to be the Means previous to, and concomitant with a *Crisis*: I pretend not to determine what I advance here to be Fact; nor is it very material to my present Purpose, so long as we are sure that there are Means, whereby we are rid of very Fatiguing and Dangerous Diseases, without the Assistance of Art: And this *Crisis* is not Confin'd to Acute Disorders only, for as *Greulichius* well observes, *Habet & Hydrops sua Tempora & Decursus Cruditatis & Coctionis - quæ qui intelligit munus medici esse Naturam adjuvare, &c.* He says, they may Cure by Promotion of any Critical Evacuation, *de Curand. Hydrop. verâ Methodo*; and in *Faundices*, when Symptoms abate, that is, when the *Faces* turn from a White to a Natural Colour; then the Colour of the Eyes, Skin, and Nails, return; and when the Urine Changes from a Mum Colour to a Sediment, and becomes more Natural; then

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then we Conclude the Jaundice is Conquer'd, and is Critically terminated.

A *Crisis*, whether Salutary or not, is Three Fold; 'tis *Excretory*, *Translative*, or *Catachrestical*.

An *Excretory Crisis* is a Perfect ONE; and the Disease by it, either terminates by *Fluxes*, or *Abscesses*; Or they Perish under these Immediately, when 'tis a *Crisis male judicata*.

A *Translative Crisis*, is when a Disease is not Cur'd, but chang'd into a Less; Or where this Change is made to a Disease greater in it self, in a bad One.

A *Catachrestical Crisis*, is where the Disease goes off Insensibly; but in a Bad one, where they dwindle and decay Insensibly.

Hippocrates gives us this Axiom, Τὰ κρινόμενα καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα ἀρτίως, μὴ κινέειν, μηδὲ νεωτεροποιεῖν, μήτε Φαρμακείῃσι, μήτ' ἄλλοις ἐρεθισμοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἐὰν; or we must neither move nor renew by Purgatives or other Irritants, whatever Diseases are, or have been judg'd; but suffer them. And his next Aphorism Compleats his Sentiments, Α δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅκε ἂν μάλιστα ῥέπη, αὕτη ἄγειν διὰ τῶν συμφερόντων χωρίων, or we

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we must suffer Humours to flow which way soever Nature determines them; and it must be observed, that they be expelled through Convenient Places.

From these Aphorisms we may infer, that no Symptomatical Evacuations, or Translations, are to be encouraged, but only such as are Critical; we must then Endeavour to demonstrate what such are, that the Reader may be assur'd how to proceed: 'Tis easier, with *Joël*, to determine the Number of Critical Evacuations (Such he reckons *Large Sweats*, *Plentiful Diarrhæa's*, *Notable Vomitings*, *Large Quantities of Urine*, *Bleedings at the Nose*, *Uterus* and *Anus* (in the *Menses* and *Hæmorrhoids*) *Tumours*, *Abscesses*, *Efflorescences on the Skin*, and *Dry Scabs*) than to know whether they are Critical or not: We must Consider, that all Critical Evacuations are attended with the following Circumstances; First, in General, before any Evacuation is call'd Critical, *Concoction must have preceded*; for whatever is attempted under a Crudity, increases the Disease, and is no Effect and Consequence of Concoction, or an useful Separation, but of Irritation only, and Consequently is Symptomatical, and ought

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ought to be Check'd, as will be said, when ever we come to treat of the Methods of Remediying the Species of Causes. Secondly, *Alleviation* must follow; Hence, tho' we can't call a *Gentle Symptomatical Sweat*, or *Diarrhœa*, *Critical*, if we speak properly; yet as *Forestus* has Entitled such an Evacuation, an *Agonistical Crisis*, we shall allow, as we have hitherto done, the Expression.

I shall premise, that the Ancients were not Bless'd with such Numbers of Remedies, as Later Discoveries have lay'd open to us; and therefore their main Aim in Acute Disorders, or others, which were attended with *Crisis*, were how to promote them; and at that Time, when Physick was in its Infancy, it was a Noble Length they Run, to adjust their Thoughts in so Exact an Order, that Moderns, saving such Discoveries, have not been able to add many farther Cautions to theirs, advanc'd so long ago. In their Fevers, especially such as *Hippocrates* mentions, 'tis difficult to know to what Species they are to be referr'd; *Ours*, at present, seem to differ infinitely in their Duration, and their Paroxysms, from what he mentions; for it would
be

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be an odd Ardent Fever which would last us now for Eighty Days, as he mentions, *Ægro 6. to L. 1. Epidem. & Ægro 5. to L. 1. Epid.* He makes mention of a Woman, who, *Octogesimâ, Judicatione prorsus est absoluta & Febre liberata.* My Readers will Pardon this small Digression; but it gives us to understand the Acuteness of this Divine Author, whose Histories of Fevers seem to be so dissimilar to what happens to us in these Days; and yet his Methods have not been alter'd by us as to the *Crisis*. Only it must be remark'd, *that we need not now always wait*, as it was their Misfortune, *'till a Crisis happens; but may in an Infinite Number of Cases Antedate it;* thus Intermittent, or Remittent Fevers may be Cur'd by the Bark, as all know, without a Tedious Expectation; however if we do wait, as the Ancients suppose, we have not added much to the Cautions they have given us, as will appear below. In like Manner, to wait for the Cure of a *Lues*, by an Eruption of a *Bubo*, or even to hazard the Patient when One has broke forth, to the Chance of a Cure by it, is trifling; because even then, 'tis in our Power to
Cure

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Cure by an Easier Method, and less Tedious: I except however where the Patient has suffer'd it to Imposthume. And perhaps, future Ages will be so happy, as to find out some Remedy how to hinder Gouts, which we enjoy not now.

Hence, I don't here talk of the Possibility of Curing a Disorder by other Means than by a *Crisis*, which is a Discourse belonging to another Place; but my Design is only to sketch out the Methods in Use, when we wait for its Termination by some Critical Effort.

We are then supposed to favour Nature in her Evacuations, or Expulsions, or whatever is Critical, *when what is excern'd is Morbifick, Peccant, or Noxious Matter; when 'tis a Customary and Natural Evacuation* (such are the *Fæces, Haemorrhoids, Menses, &c.*) and *when what is Expell'd would be disadvantageous, if retain'd*; which we know by Collateral Experience: for as in all these Circumstances, the Patients are *Alleviated* (the General Mark of a Critical Effort) *Encouraging, and even gently Promoting* such Evacuations, &c. is said to be proceeding

ing according to Natures Bent, and Hippocrates's *A dei úyew, óka dv udáisa*

Thus in Case any Fever should be reliev'd by Vomiting, a *Diarrhœa*, or a *Hæmorrhage*; it would, according to *F. Piens*, be disturbing Nature in her Work, if we should attempt to turn this Matter into the Blood, and try our own Fancy, and expell it by the Pores, as being a more safe Manner of Evacuating it; for even let us grant the Pores to be more Numerous than the Secretory Ducts of our Intestines in any given Proportion; yet whoever has had any Experience, may reflect on the Dangerous Accident he often meets with from such a Proceedure, though fine Reasoning may have misled the Agent; so that such Evacuation as has been attempted by Nature, is better continu'd than unwarily disturb'd; particularly if we are fully appriz'd, that it will, tho' slow, be sufficient.

Upon this Account it is good to promote Spittings in Coughs from Fevers, by Deterfives, Dissolvents, or Incisers, as *H. Sereta* advises, in his *Treatise de Febre Castrens. Malign.* Nay, if Coughs Supervene a Concocted Urine, and are not

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not sufficiently Evacuated, we shall below remark proper Means to further its Expectoration. These are so Evident to Common Conceptions, that I shall only Subjoin, what ought to be the Measures taken in such Crises as *Foreſtus* has term'd *Agoniſtical*; for Example, Persons under Fevers, before any Concoction begun, do often fall into Sweats, which we call Breathing and Gentle; it is not to our Purpose to ſuppreſs them, becauſe they however Evacuate ſome Share of the Febrile Matter, without much Diſturbance given; nor is it to the Advantage of the Sick to have them promoted, becauſe this we can't do without raiſing Commotions in the Blood, and the Blood coheres too ſtrongly; the ſame may be ſaid of *Diarrhæa's* in the Small Pox, as Dr. *Ridley* ingeniouſly Obſerves: So that in ſuch a Criſis, improperly ſo nam'd, all we muſt do, is to take Care that the Patient don't ſink under ſuch Evacuations, which they won't, if they be Gentle.

We muſt promote the Flux of Critical Abſceſſes; which are better, the more remote they are from the Noble Parts; and if Large enough; and which ſhould

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follow

follow a previous Concoction, &c. And in the next Place, the Critical Evacuations are to be promoted so long as they are bore and tolerated with Ease and Advantage; so long as they are moderated, so as not to Weaken nor Overcome the Spirits of the Patient; for then, as is said, they become Symptomatical: Thus if the *Menses* exceed their Natural Quantity, or a Salivation in the Small-Pox be drawn into too great Length, or *Pus* be drawn from Ulcers in too great Quantity at once, or where Sweats are encouraged after they have become Symptomatical, and Dangerous; I say, whenever any Evacuation becomes a Symptom, though at first Critical, we must relieve according to the Species it retains to; this is not uncommon, as I have elsewhere observ'd; for in Fevers, the *Urine* which was justly Concocted, after a Critical Sweat, often becomes Clear, and yet the Sweat Continues; and by some unthinking Persons even is still encourag'd, to the great Disadvantage of the Sick, not Reflecting that now it becomes a Symptom, and is no further to be promoted, but curb'd, according to *Chesneau's Rule*, p. 369, *Quicquid Naturæ modum excedit, licet in Prin-*

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Principio bonum extiterit, Perseverantiâ fit vitiosum. Hence a Moderation is to be strictly observed.

Lastly, In every Critical Evacuation, we must Consider that the Place be Convenient for the Evacuation of the Humour; in which Case we must Remark, what is reputed to be a proper Part to Evacuate any Humour through: But as this will better appear, after some Examples have been produc'd, the Reader will pardon me for so necessary a Digression.

Thus if we are oblig'd to Evacuate, or Clear the *Bile-ducts* of *Bile*; the most Convenient Passages to effect this by, are to pump the Stomach by an *Emetick*, or give a shock to the *Ductus Choledochus* by a *Cathartick*; for these Methods are most Natural and Familiar, since the Duct lies in the Way, or within the Reach of such Remedies, and seem to me more Natural than according to *Sylvius*, to attempt its Evacuation by Urine and Sweats, although this is also necessary when the Blood is tainted with Bile, as is usual in Jaundices.

So is it Customary to evacuate *Pblegm* from the Intestines by *Catharticks*, or *Emeticks*, as has been said of the Bile.

Sylvius affirms, *Acids* to be Evacuable by the *Alvūs*, by *Vomits*, by *Urine*, and by *Sweats*; by which he means, that such Acid Humours as are hid in the Intestinal Canal may be emptied by *Emeticks* and *Catharticks*; and such as are lodg'd in the Blood and Juices, may admit of *Diureticks* and *Sudorificks*.

If any Gout has become *Anomalous*, and has retreated into the Mass instead of taking Lodgment on the Common Stations; if it retreats to the Stomach, and produces a Vomiting, we may safely enough encourage the Evacuation for some Time; because this Vomiting is Critical, and the Place is familiarly thus attacked, as all Practice Confirms.

Thus, if in Fevers we have a Patient who Labours under *Deliria* and *Coma's*; though his Urine be Concocted, we may safely attempt to evacuate the Humours thus Lodg'd, by Blisters, as daily Practice informs us, and of which more anon.

When a *Pleurisy* is arriv'd to its Crisis, the only Method we can Cure it with, is by promoting Expectoration; for the want of which it becomes either an *Empyema*, a *Pomica*, or a *Consumption*.

Syden-

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Sydenham observes, an intermitting Fever to terminate by a *Translation* into the Abdominal Muscles, which become Tense and Hard, and the Patient becomes Dropsical; from whence it is Plain, the whole Matter is dislodg'd from the Fluids, and Settles on a Particular Place.

Thus a Fever which is Malignant, but attended with little Matter (which is however very Irritating) will sometimes terminate in a *Parotis*, or a *Bubo*, and then the Fever Ceases, from the Extirpation of the whole Matter, nor are we at any further Trouble with the Fever; for now our whole Aim must be to remedy these Products.

There have been various Treatises which Intimate to us, that the *Poles* us'd formerly to be attacked with a Disease nam'd *Pliva Polonica*, which us'd to relieve the Sick of great Part of their Ailment; but I shall have occasion to speak more of this below.

Craanen, p. 327. gives us to understand, that after the Matter of an *Empyema* has been dislodg'd by the Operation, the Ulcer may be Cur'd as usual; but the Humours feeding it may be evacuated by Stool and Diaphoreticks with Advantage: But as

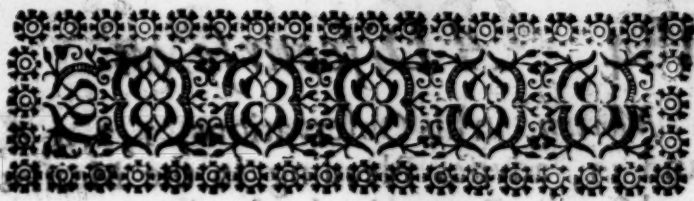
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this last seems to regard another Head, I shall supersede further Notice of it here.

From these few Examples we may infer, that *That Place is Convenient for the Evacuation of any Humour, where the Matter is lodg'd; but that the whole Body must not be Evacuated by the Part affected; from whence it follows, that the Universal Evacuation of peccant Matter must be by Revulsion, and not by the Part affected; but that, vice versâ, the Particular Evacuation of any Humour must be attempted through the Part affected, and not by Revulsion; and what further Concerns this Remark, is, That no one Evacuates through a more Noble Part than the Place affected; that the Part through which we Evacuate must be Capable of Transmitting the Peccant Matter; and the Evacuation should be made to an Opposite Part.*



ART I-



ARTICLE VI.

The Methods to be us'd in Mixt Crises.

I Call that Crisis Mixt, where Part of the Morbid Matter is thrown off, or at least is translated to some Part of little Consequence; whilst the other Part is retain'd within the Mass, and raises Various and Dangerous Symptoms. This happens in so many Cases, that I hope the Reader will not take it amiss, if I descend to Particulars on this Topick.

Baglivi justly Observes, How it often happens, that in Pleurisies, Part of the Purulent Matter is Spit up, when on a Sudden, by some Mismanagement, it Stops, and they Breath short, with Choakings, and other dismal Symptoms. Besides the Various *Pectorals*, taken down very Warm, he advises two Blisters to be applied to the Shins, in order to unload the Internal *Bronchie* of the remaining Share of the Matter, which we have known to succeed.

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Morton, in his Observations, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 11, advises Bleeding in the Measles and Scarlet Fever, in the second *Stadium*, even though a *Parotis* should come on, with a Strong and Vibrating Pulse; in order to Conquer the remaining Part of the Peccant Matter yet reigning in the Blood: He also, in his 5th Observation, has recourse to Blisters, to exterminate the Remainder of the Matter: In his 8th and 9th, he uses the *Cortex* and *Bleeding*, in order to Conquer the Relicks of the Matter, which, in one, had rais'd an Inflammation in the Tongue; and, in the other, a *Phlogosis*.

In the *Plica Polonica* it has been observed, that if their Hair was Cut, then immediately ensued very Acute Pains, Convulsions, Contorsions of the Joints, *Cardialgia*, Wearinesses, Prostrations of Spirits, and Death; and if it were not Cut, however they bore this Disorder very Ill, because still Part of the Matter yet lodg'd within; from whence it appear'd, that this Disease was in some Measure Critical, and in some Degree Symptomatical; and that therefore as the Conglomeration of the Hair was Critical, they were oblig'd to make such Ap-
plica-

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Applications as were proper to invite the Afflux of Humours further to the Part; and to endeavour to throw the Remainder to the Skin, or also thither; which they effected by Decoctions of Hops in *Emollients* for an *Embrocation*, and Internally by *Alexipharmacks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

We knew a Lady, who upon a Concocted Urine at the State of a Fever, fell into Sweats; however they were so Sparing as only to abate the Fever, and the Fierceness of the Symptoms; nor did Nature attempt any further Evacuation, nor were they producible by Art, nor did the Parties Concern'd deem it their Province to try much to effect it by the Pores, which seem'd attempting an Evacuation *Invitâ Minervâ*; but Recourse was had to *Gentle Lenients*, in order to Carry off the Remnant of Matter in the Blood, which so succeeded that all Symptoms abated; and upon Repetition of it, even the Fever was carried off without much ado.

I have observ'd in the *Criticon Februm*, p. 140, 141, 142, 143. which Place you will do well to Consult, That *Partial Crises*, whether in Malignant or Pestilential

tial Fevers, where some share of the Peccant Matter is Evacuated by *Diarrhæa's*, *Coughs*, *Pustule's*, *Parotides*, *Sweats*, *Urine*, the *Lochia*, or in short, by any Critical Evacuation, Eruption, or Transfusion; and there still remains in the Blood Matter enough to produce dangerous Disorders, such as *Convulsions*, *Deliria*, *Watchings*, *Epileptick* and *Hysterick Fits*, *Syncope's*, *Choakings*, *Asthma's*, and various other such Symptoms; I say, I have there inculcated the *Necessity* of making free to proceed to such farther Evacuation as the Disease will most easily allow of; and am still of Opinion, that in our *Clime*, *Lenients*, when Indicated, are most useful; and that *Catharticks*, properly so call'd (which carry *deleterious* Matter into the Blood) are somewhat too harsh; and these *Lenients* have this Advantage over *Catharticks*, that in Case of any Violent Symptoms in the *Small-Pox*, as I have there shew'd, no Commotion is added to the Blood beyond what it was infested with before; which no one will easily assert of *Catharticks*: However, *Lenients* are not the sole Remedy indicated, in such a *Partial Crisis*, to supply the Deficient Extermination of Matter,

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Matter, as will also there appear; for Bleeding is sometimes Necessary in *Partial Parotides*, or *Demi-Critical* Eruptions in the Small-Pox, according to the Degree of Commotion, and Nature of the Cause: Nay, in many Cases *Blisters* effectually Evacuate the Remainder, as appears by daily Observation in Common Fevers, where tho' the Urine settles, and gentle *Critical Sweats* supervene; yet these are not Sufficient to take off *Coma's*, or *Deliria*, without the additional Evacuation by one Blister, or more, which we have frequently reliev'd the Patients with.

I think then it may safely be inferr'd from these Observations, and Concurrent Testimonies; That whether the Crisis is Imperfect or Partial, so that the Expulsion, Eruption, Evacuation or Translation, is not sufficient to Eradicate, and totally Extirpate the Disease; and that its Remainder in our Vessels is potent enough to raise further Commotions within us; we must have Recourse to such Evacuations, and make them through such Passages, and in such a Degree, as the Cause Indicates; the Conveniency, is ascertain'd; and as the Strengths

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Strengths of the Patients and Quantity of Matter do require.

If it would not appear too Projecting, I should here, by Force of this Maxim, make a Small Digression on the most *Convenient Place* through which Morbid Matter should be Exterminated; I have sufficiently already shew'd the Reader, what *Place* may be most Convenient for such an Evacuation, and perhaps could produce pregnant Reasons to Convince him further, that a Certain Disease would very probably admit of Assistance by a Peculiar Method hardly so much as dreamt of, if well Manag'd, and duly Proportion'd according to these Maxims laid down; and what would add Spurs to the Experiment, is, that we are as yet not properly said to have Invented any Methods sufficiently proportion'd to the Degree of Affecting: I know, were it Propos'd, Objections would arise; and therefore I shall Content my self with having Communicated my Thoughts to some Worthy Gentlemen, who have been so free, as to own the Method feasible, and even have wonder'd that it never was Attempted, and with Reason; since, by
such

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such an Attempt, we only follow the Maxim, *Eo tendendum, quo Natura vertgit*, in a strict Sense: This Rule does not fail us upon any Critical Evacuation in other Cases; nor can I see, why it shou'd fail us, in the Case I aim at.

----- *Interea perpotet amarum
Absinthii Laticem, deceptaque non Ca-
piatur,
Sed potius, tali facto recreata, valescat,*



ARTICLE



ARTICLE VII.

The Methods us'd in Successions, or Translations of Diseases.

WE must Consider, that a Disease may be Translated from within to the Extreme Parts; or from the External to the Internal Parts. The first Translation is generally Critical; but the latter (generally) Symptomatical. Generally, I say, because if the Matter, translated from without to the Internal Parts, is evacuated; this is equally a critical Translation.

§ I. *As to Critical Translations*; we shall, as we have all along done, bring some Examples, and draw a Conclusion from thence, which we hope may be entirely depended upon.

If then any Tumour should be critically expell'd; which it will be easy to pronounce *Such*, upon the Disappearance of the perplexing Symptoms which afflicted your Patient before its Eruption; we must make use of such External Remedies as will

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will invite the plentiful Afflux of Matter to the *Tumour*; for as the Part is charg'd with a Load of *Deleterious* Matter, it wou'd be great Imprudence, nay Ignorance (unless in some small and insufficient, or insignificant Cases, as I have hinted at above) to suffer it to retreat; and therefore ought to be evacuated by the Part which receives it; as also Internals ought to be administred to promote this Expulsion, and further its Afflux to the External Part; thus, in such a Case, *Verheyen* advises stimulating and relaxing Med'cines to be apply'd, and gives internally *Alexipharmacks*. *Mallem*, says he, *à Principio adhibere maturantia aut saltem admiscere discutientibus, non neglectis Alexipharmacis*, p. 268. In *Cura Bubonum*. --- *Quod Anthraces spectat, nullum offendi Authorem qui illos statim scarificatione, Caustico aut alio Corrosivo non aggreditur; quia cum eorum Materia sit valde acris atque urens, facileque in viciniam serpat, illam quam citissime enervandam atque educendam judicant*, p. 269. In like manner, if a *Parotid* happen upon a Fever, *Schmitzius* observes very well, That the Humour which is critically expell'd, must by no means be thrown back again into the Blood;

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Blood; but we must relax the *Fibres* with *oleous* and *unctuous* Medicines; that the Part affected may give free Inlet to the Influent Humour, and engage it there; nay at last he advises to secure it by *Suppuratives*. I knew a Child, who after a long Illness, fell into an *Angina*; which, for want of such a Proceedure, by sudden Disappearance kill'd the Child in few Hours.

If a Person shou'd, upon a Melancholy, be seiz'd with the *Elephantiasis*, or a *Psora*; the Translation is useful, but not necessary; and therefore, tho' we ought to be well pleas'd with it; yet these Eruptions ought to be treated, as if they had not proceeded from such a Cause, with proper Evacuations, with internal and external Alteratives, as at other Times.

Suppose in any Eruptive *Fever*, where the *Pustules* or *Eruptions* begin to fade, a *Diarrhœa*, a *Flux of Urine*, or any other Natural or Critical Flux shou'd succeed 'em; the Translation is useful, and therefore ought to be encourag'd, which will effectually carry off the Disorder.

In *Fevers*, the Purulent Matter may be critically translated to the *Pores*, the *Anus*, the *Bladder*, the *Stomach*, the *Extreme Parts*,

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Parts, and even to the *Nostrils*; if this is done by Nature's Endeavours, 'tis so much the more agreeable and certain. By *Nature* I mean, when some Concoction at least has preceeded; but even Art may have some Share in such a Translation; for *Lenients* may be us'd to translate the morbid Matter to the *Anus*; *Diaphoreticks* to the *Pores*; and *Blisters* do it with Success to the Skin, and the very *Ichor* in such a Case is morbid; I speak not but with Regard to some previous Concoction.

From these few, but easy Examples, I think 'tis not to be disputed, *That when any Succession of Diseases, any Translation from one Part to another can properly be call'd Critical; let it be in what manner soever; we are oblig'd to make use of such Remedies, External or Internal, as the Species of the Cause ordinarily requires.* But if it is demanded, how shall we know, what this *Species* can be remedy'd by? I shall not now return any other Answer, than that some time or other that shall plainly appear in a Treatise I design to publish in a proper Season.

§ II. *Symptomatical Translations.*

These are term'd *anomalous* Disorders; and when any Person has labour'd under some Disease; which is reliev'd by a critical Effort, or however the Flux (or whatever Effort it is) becomes useful; if the Part discharging this Matter, returns to its *pristine* Sanity, and the Matter which us'd to flow this way, now regurgitates into our Mass of Blood, and fixes upon some more Noble *Viscus*, then this *Translation* is *Symptomatical*, and the *Disease* is term'd *Anomalous*.

I shall produce some Examples on this Head, and shew the general Maxim we are to proceed by, and draw to a Conclusion.

No one Author has been so accurate on this, as the ingenious Dr. *Musgrave* on the Gout. He gives us Examples sufficient to instruct us; and from him I shall borrow some few to illustrate this Point.

He shews us, that a Gout (which we suppose a troublesome *Crisis* to Chronical Cases, as Sweats are to a Fever) may retreat, and produce an humid *Asthma*; he draws Blood, gives *Catharticks*, (without an *Opiate* at Night) he blisters the Patients,

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Patients, and applies *Sinapisms* to the Stationary Part of the Gout. Lastly, He uses *Expectorants* and *ποδαγραγωγὰ*. If it shou'd leave the Joints, and seize on the Stomach, he gives *Emeticks*, or *Catharticks*, in order to evacuate; and then gives Medicines proper for the Species of Cause, his *ποδαγραγωγὰ*, and external *Stimulants*.

If it retreat to the *Intestines*, he evacuates, and uses proper *Specificks* for the Species of Cause, and his internal and external *Stimulants*.

If it seize on the Lungs with a *Peripneumony*; he bleeds, blisters, and gives *Pectorals*, and lastly his *Podagragogicks* to expell the Gout.

If it seize on the Brain, and form an *Apoplexy*, he bleeds, gives *Catharticks*, applies *Epispasticks*, Cupping-Glasses, uses *Errhines*, and *Frictions*; he gives Tea, and lastly uses Plaisters, or warm Water for the Feet, and Expellers of the Gout. But the Reader wou'd do well to consult this Learned Practitioner's Works.

We have known some Labour under many Disorders by a Suppression of the *Hæmorrhoidal Flux*, which they were Monthly subject to; proper Methods were us'd to relieve the Symptoms pro-

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duc'd, and lastly Leaches and Cups have been apply'd to cause the *Hæmorrhoids* to Return with Success.

If a critical Salivation is suppress'd, *Diaphoreticks* or Blisters serve to alleviate, till it can be return'd.

Bonetus names a great many troublesome Symptoms to have taken Rise from a Suppression of Sweat from the Feet; which were taken off by *Catharticks*, Issues under the Knee, and relaxing and aperient *Cataplasms* and *Pediluvia*.

Et Müller mentions a *Psora* repuls'd; To make it return, he advises *Diaphoreticks*, and another odd Method, from *Zacutus Lusitanus*, of making the Patient lie with a Person afflicted with his former Distemper.

The Learned and Elegant Dr. *Friend* has brought us several Examples on the *Menses suppress'd* in his accurate *Emmenologia*; where he judiciously relieves all Symptoms arising from this *Anomaly*, and then promotes 'em by proper Internals and Externals; and shou'd Accidents (as we have seen) of *Deliria* and *Morbillose Eruptions*, without a true Fever, supervene; we are oblig'd to alleviate these Symptoms, and to administer afterwards such
Medicines

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Medicines as will promote their Flux without which they will never be free from a Constant Return of such Ailments; I shall add one Observable to this Last Head, which is, That if the *Menses* have been lately suppress'd, and a Physician is immediately call'd; then *Emmenagogues* may be administred along with other Medicines, proper to the other Symptoms; because the Natural or Critical Motion is yet look'd upon to retain its usual and wonted Bent, and the proper *Emmenagogues* will raise no Disturbance in the Humours, as *Platerus* somewhere Observes.

From these, and Innumerable other Cases, it appears, that when any *Anomalous* Disease seizes the Patient, we are oblig'd to have Regard to the *Anomaly*, as well as this new Product.

The Anomaly is remedied by all proper Revulsions; and the Disease newly produc'd, by Remedies proper to the Species of its Cause; only if this Product, or Disease, arising from the Anomaly be not much fix'd, and be lately produc'd, the proper Remedies for the Anomaly will relieve this New Disease: But if once this Second, or Succedaneous Disorder be Inveterate and

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fix'd, then the Juices and Solids are in some Degree Prejudic'd, and over and above the Remedies proper for the Anomaly, 'tis necessary to take off this fix'd Cause by Experienc'd Methods.

And now I have finish'd this Sketch of Standing Maxims, I am in Hopes the Reader will be pleas'd to remark, I have built it entirely upon Observation; for as 'tis Dangerous to set up fanfy'd Maxims to steer by, so is it Reasonable to follow such as are allow'd by the Common Consent of Mankind. And tho' I am very well assur'd, I have not attempted to fix any Method to be follow'd here, which may not be depended on, as Confirm'd by repeated Experiments; yet, whoever has not Consulted Authorities, will hardly give Credit to what Labour this sort of Work has Cost me, through the whole Course of my Practice; it is very Extensive in its Use, and reaches into the very Marrow of Physick; For what avails it to know a Set of Remedies proper for the *Species* of any Disease, if we know not when, and how to use 'em?

'Tis this Method which distinguishes the Judicious Physician from the Lower Rank of Men; there would be no Occasion

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sion for Consultations, if some were not suppos'd to be more Eminently discerning in their Profession than others; and I believe it will be granted me, upon serious Perusal, that this Small Treatise, is no little Advance towards bringing the Judgment to a fitting Maturity. Sir David Hamilton very well Observes, in the Case already mention'd above, that after the Physicians had view'd his Prescriptions, and found the Patient Cur'd with Remedies Analogous to their own, they suspected he had made use of some *Nostrum*, and Concludes thus, *Constat eos, neque Præscriptorum neque meæ Methodi vim rectè estimavisse*. He also Observes, that the Knowledge of Compound, or Contrary Indications, shews the utmost Maturity of Judgment; in all which he speaks very Justly, for I must frankly own, that were it not for such Complications, Physick would scarce merit the Appellation of a Science; and yet I hope it will be allow'd me, that little has ever been attempted on this Topick, which did not seem rather a Piece of Speculation, and dropt by most Students as such, than fit to be a Work of Serious Consideration: The Ancients trod this

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Path to better Advantage than any Moderns; which perhaps might arise from an Injurious Contempt most Moderns have affected towards the Ancients, since the *Circulation* was discover'd; and yet the Ancients also have been very Obscure and Imperfect in this. My Business, through the whole Course of my Practice, has been to range Cases in a Certain Order, and to find out a Standard Method to steer by, even in the most knotty Complications; and to Effect this Compleatly who does not perceive the Difficulty? As for my Part then, I desire no farther Return from my Readers, than their kind Acceptance.



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